THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 179

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Rotary Is Urged to New Ideas

Germany Seeks Big Families

Europe's Alliances Divide It

Hollywood Yields to Protests

Byrd Will Work Three Ways

Bronx Zoo Reverses Kipling

INTERNATIONAL ROTARY is told the world's present emergencies can be overcome by new ideas. Charles F. Kettering, inventor and vice-president of General Motors, assures the convention at Detroit that the world isn't nearly finished; it is only well begun, and receptivity to new ideas must enable its right development to go ahead. Chief things for men to learn in this machine age are how properly to handle the machine, and how to prevent wrong salesmanship and wrong advertising from destroying the commodities produced. Mr. Kettering, leader in many original lines, epitomizes his theory of success—Don't be afraid to do things in a promising way just because they haven't been done in that way before.

* * *

¶ Germany introduces fundamental conceptions of National Socialism into its new fiscal policy. It is explained that one of the three bases of the new taxation is encouragement of large families. The tax on moderate incomes is reduced 15 per cent where there is one child, abolished completely where there are five. Mayor Gustav Sahm of Berlin recently announced bonuses and civic honors to increase the city's birth rate. But the National Socialists hold that rewards for number are but the first step—They declare they seek quality as well as quantity in the new generation.

* * *

¶ Washington sees Gen. Hugh S. Johnson stand fast in NRA's battle with the defiant Harriman Hosiery Company in Tennessee. The power of the NRA to enforce its mandates and decisions is involved. Johnson sends agents to Harriman with offers to restore the Blue Eagle to the mills on what he calls reasonable terms. Meanwhile Chief Brain Truster Rexford G. Tugwell tells Des Moines the Administration advocates "a purposeful evolution of society." He says NRA and AAA exemplify "social management"—He calls them democratic, but "compulsory on recalcitrant minorities."

* * *

¶ Europe watches with absorbed interest the realigning of countries which, theoretically, would operate together in event of war. An appearance of Franco-Russian solidarity brings surprise. As an apology for the failure of the Disarmament Conference, it is urged that war is made improbable by irresistible alliances against those who might break the peace. So far no nations show themselves thus awed—Aggrieved ones form counter-alliances and Europe divides into hostile camps.

* * *

¶ Hollywood the headstrong begins to yield before the suddenly powerful church crusade against indecent motion pictures. The producers send back to the studio Mae West's new picture, "It Ain't No Sin," after the New York Board of Regents refuses to grant it a license, for revision and a new title. Dolores Del Rio's new picture, "Du Barry," is referred back for elimination of suggestive scenes. This church crusade promises wholesome results at last—It bangs the film business in the box office.

* * *

¶ Little America gets its radioed orders from Admiral Byrd, isolated in his snowed-in hut on the ice of Ross Barrier. The party receives an outline of the geographical exploration and scientific research that will occupy it during the polar spring and summer. Striking projects will be a study of the ice barrier, geophysical exploration on Edsel Ford plateau, and meteorological and cosmic ray research in airplanes. Simultaneous attacks on secrets of the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere at the south pole sound like heroic stuff—But then Byrd is a three-dimensional man who needs much outdoors to get himself into action.

* * *

¶ England watches amateur and professional golfers struggle for the British open championship at Sandwich, Henry Cotton, British pro, sets a record for the Royal St. George's course by shooting 18 holes in 66, but Gene Sarazen, American, who won in 1932, is picked to do so again. Meanwhile, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Bon Swanson of Los Angeles claims the world's marathon record after playing 343 holes in 23 hours and 30 minutes. Mr. Swanson settles a question often debated—He proves that while golf is a good thing, a man can get enough in a day.

* * *

¶ New York's Bronx Zoo appears to prove Kipling all wrong and the female of the species less deadly than the male. Dr. W. Reid Blair, after long study of the specimens in the zoo he directs, declares that almost invariably throughout the animal kingdom the male is more powerful, more courageous and more dangerous than his mate. Nature gives the male superior offensive and defensive equipment. But that is about the limit of superiority. The female is less obstinate, more docile, more intelligent—She is quickest to make the most of a hard situation.

Federal Agents Open War Against Crime Armed With New Powers by Congress

Anti-Crime General

Wide World

Dean Justin Miller

Recently Named Special Assistant Attorney-General

Department of Justice Looks to Dean Miller to Plan Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 27—If the modern gangster wakes up one morning to find the profit gone out of crime, he can blame very largely the work of the recent session of Congress.

If Bill Sykes, racketeer, wakes up one morning to see the trickle of yellow sunlight coming to him through the bars of a prison cell, it will be very largely because of far-reaching but unobtrusive changes that are going on now within the Department of Justice and the federal machinery of justice.

Here are some of the things that are putting heart into the side of law and order in their ancient fight against organized crime in the United States.

Three Great Moves

1. Congress passed a dozen or more precedent-shattering anti-crime bills which give the Federal Government a complete new basis of attack on lawlessness.

2. The Department of Justice has just named Dean Justin Miller of the Duke University law school as assistant to the solicitor general—one of the ablest students of criminal law in the country, and head of the criminal law section of the American Bar Association.

3. The new federal procedure bill has just been signed, described by Mr. Roosevelt as "one of the most important steps ever undertaken in the improvement of our judicial system."

The third point does not immediately fit into the war against the criminal element since it affects the procedure in the civil law, but its far-reaching implications point to the simplification and modernization that are going on in the whole realm

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Peace Outlook Found Brighter Than War Threat

Harvard Professor Tells Institute His Reasons for Optimism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 27—"I do not share the attitude of pessimists, especially the American press, that another war is inevitable," Dr. Sidney B. Fay, professor of history at Harvard University told the third annual New England Institute of International Relations here today. Dr. Fay sounded the first note of what promises to be a medley of brighter peace outlooks.

While admitting all the dangerous war tendencies of the present day, Professor Fay stated emphatically that he could not help but see much improvement in the situation as compared with 1914.

He gave as reasons for his peace optimism:

1. The League of Nations, which, he says, in spite of its failures and weaknesses, affords a convenient international machine for settling disputes instead of the anarchy before 1914.

2. The general recognition by statesmen and peoples of the world that even a victorious war is not victorious; that the victors suffer as much as the vanquished.

3. Many of the nationalistic aspirations, which were causes of the World War, now have been satisfied.

4. Nationalism, though perhaps more intense today, aims rather at economic self-sufficiency than at overthrowing existing governments and changing political frontiers.

5. Militarism, though still a serious menace, is perhaps less dangerous than in 1914.

6. Europe is no longer so sharply divided into two hostile groups by secret alliances as was the case in 1914.

While Europe is more or less divided into two groups, he further pointed out—the revisionists powers who want the peace treaties modified, and the status quo powers who stand strictly on the preservation of the 1919 settlement,—the situation is modified by a greater criss-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Tugwell Defends Social Managing For Agriculture

Accuses Certain Interests of Attempt to Wreck Relief Efforts

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 27 (AP) Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell accused certain big businesses today of trying to wreck the New Deal program for "social management" of agriculture.

Fresh from his Senate victory over foes who called him radical, the Undersecretary of Agriculture swung into the farm belt in the vanguard of a number of high officials who will expound Rooseveltian policies to the country before the fall elections.

Emphasizing anew that he is a "conservative," the No. 1 man of the "little Cabinet" told the Iowa State Bankers' Association:

Defines Genuine Radicalism

"I am willing to work for the conserving of all those things in America which I grew up to love and respect.

"This, I take it, does not preclude a willingness to treat radically those forces which are enemies of the common good."

Some firms dealing in farm products he hit as inimical to the AAA. He arraigned big canners, packers, millers and milk distributors for their opposition to the now famous "lost amendments" to the AAA. These were described as clarifying the licensing powers of this recovery unit.

Dr. Tugwell said big processors fought the legislation, although previously some of them had urged the AAA to clamp down on small businesses with the same licensing powers clarified in the amendments.

Attack on Processing Tax

"The opposition to the proposed amendments by the processors goes deeper than appears on the surface," Dr. Tugwell said. "It is a preliminary attempt to overthrow the agricultural adjustment program at its foundation.

"The next step will be a concerted drive at the processing tax. (A tax levied on processors to reimburse farmers for curtailing production.)

"Packers complain to us that they are compelled to pay the tax, that they can neither pass it on to the consumer nor back to the farmer.

"And simultaneously, opponents of the New Deal in the East, tell the consumers that the farmers of the West are being supported by processing taxes paid by eastern consumers.

"It is an attack on all fronts, but each of the three contentions is inconsistent with the other two."

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, June 27, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 14
News of Sports—Page 10
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13.

Features

Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 8
The Home Forum ... 9
The Unfolding of Ideas [With Polish Translation]
Weather ... 14
Events Tonight ... 14
Radio Time-Table ... 14
Daily Features ... 15
Editorials ... 16

Things Present

Today's Magazine Section reveals how summer camps are becoming an important factor in preparing new generations for citizenship in "The Great Outdoors—Refinery of Youth," by Harry C. Kenney. "Ships That Slide Through the Sea," by B. Lavis, tells how streamline effects in the design of ships cut cost of operation and increase speed. Peggy Scott writes of a Queen's hobby, "Queen Mary—Collector of Antiques."

Things To Come

Thursday brings "George Bernard Shaw" in "Celebrities Off Parade," the Young Folks' Page, and a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week.

Film Cutters Getting Busy As Cleanup Demand Grows

HOLLYWOOD, June 27 (AP)—The film cutters' shears will slash Miss Mae West's latest motion picture in answer to the demand for cleaner productions. Another screen feature has been abandoned.

Paramount headquarters in New York announced Miss West's production, "It Ain't No Sin," would be revised and the title dropped. The New York film board had objected to portions of it. Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, pioneer producer, said here that production of his $500,000 picture, "Barbary Coast," has been postponed.

Reich 'Unity' Carried Out In Tax Plan

National Socialist Ideals Dominate Reforms, Reinhardt Declares

States Yield Power

Central Government to Fix Amount of Levies in Simplified System

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 27—A genuine attempt to introduce some of the fundamental conceptions of National Socialism into the country's fiscal policy is the description given to Germany's new taxation reform announced yesterday by Dr. Fritz Reinhardt, Financial Undersecretary of State, at the Academy of Law in Munich.

This reform, according to Dr. Reinhardt, is based on three conceptions: First, reduction of unemployment and therewith restoration of sound social, economic and financial conditions in the nation; second, encouragement of large families and realization of the national idea; third, emphasis upon personal worth and personal responsibility in the general economy of the nation.

In addition, and as part of National Socialist unity of the Third Reich, will come important simplification of the general taxation system, Dr. Reinhardt said. This new arrangement, whereby financial relations between the Reich on one side and states and municipalities on the other are now settled, transfers to the Reich ultimate authority, especially concerning the levying and amount of taxes.

Self-Rule Limited

In fact, financial areas which will henceforth be not the "Länder" of states, but "Gaue," or political party districts, and their future financial self-administration will not extend much beyond administering their own property.

Example of simplification is the replacement of 14 laws of different states concerning stamp duties by one Reich law on this subject. Another simplification is absorption of taxes such as citizens' taxes, crisis tax, etc., with the general income tax.

Such and further simplification are regarded as grounds for hoping that consequent economies in administration will make possible the reduction in taxation now decided upon. Outstanding among these are reduction in income tax, property turnover and land taxes.

Income tax reductions will be granted particularly for encouragement of large families, since this reduction in the case of moderate incomes ranges from 15 per cent in case of family with one child to complete abolition where there are five children.

House Rents Reduced

Future tax alleviation will be granted for members of families up to 25 years of age provided such children are studying for profession or daughters are in schools for domestic science. The family is also considered in the case of property, and inheritance taxes where alleviation is now being made according to the number in a family.

Tax on house rents will be reduced 25 per cent from April 1 next, a further reduction of 25 per cent will be made two years later and be entirely abolished on April 1, 1940. It is emphasized that it is impossible to abolish this tax sooner since it is the source of much revenue to states and municipalities.

The turnover tax will be reduced by half of 1 per cent for inland wholesale market as encouragement to new industries. There will be exempt from certain taxes for a limited period.

Taxation yields in the Reich for April and May, 1934, are reported at 120,000,000 marks higher than the same two months last year. Prospects for June are declared to be hopeful.

Mexican Gold Shirts To Oust Undesirable In 'National' Drive

By the Associated Press

MEXICO, D. F., June 27—A semi-military "gold shirt" organization, whose immediate aim is to drive out of Mexico all Jews, Chinese, Arabs, Turks, Armenians and other "undesirable foreigners" under the slogan "Mexico for Mexicans," is being developed here by former army officers as the "A. R. M."

Those are the initials of the Spanish words for "Mexican Revolutionary Action." It is mere coincidence that they spell the English word "arm."

Beyond this first objective, leaders of the movement say, the purpose is to "organize the people of Mexico so that they may achieve their social and economic independence" by directing forces of public opinion.

Members are divided into uniformed groups and taught military maneuvers, "not," it is explained, "because we are militaristic but because military training is the best way to teach discipline and unity."

The idea of the golden shirts, which really are blouses, was taken from Pancho Villa's favorite corps, the "Camisas Doradas." The hat is a "huichol" straw which looks something like a Texas sombrero. The coat of arms is an Aztec shield and club decorated with symbols of the Indian war god. The salute—right arm upraised with fist clenched—is the old Aztec victory salute.

Heads World Rotary

Wide World

Robert L. Hill

New President International Rotary

Kettering Urges Courage in Taking Up New Methods

Robert L. Hill, Columbia, Mo., Elected Head of World Rotary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 27—Troubles of the world in the present emergencies will be eliminated by new ideas, Mr. Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of the General Motors Corporation, told Rotary International yesterday when he made the day's keynote speech.

Mr. Robert L. Hill, Columbia, Mo., was unanimously chosen president of Rotary International today to succeed Mr. John Nelson, of Montreal.

"It's amazing how little we know about things," Mr. Kettering said. "We thought we knew so much about the sun and what it will do; about water. But we find out we knew so little and have so much more to learn. We just discovered that hydrogen, one of the elements of water, comes in two kinds.

"We are not finished. We haven't even begun the work." His topic was "The World Isn't Finished."

He warned against discrediting new ideas.

"Don't be afraid to do things in a new way, just because they haven't been done that way before."

"Today we are becoming extremely matter of fact. We are trying to lay out how things should be done right now. We have forgotten how to raise

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

Nation Needs Fairer Taxes, Teachers Say

Union Group Opposes Sales Tax Burden on Consumer

Plan to Aid Cities

Real Estate Owners' Refusal to Pay Precipitated Financial Crisis

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 27 — Greater financial security for the schools through renovation of taxation systems, both state and local, was discussed here yesterday and today by unionized teachers attending the eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers.

To reduce the whole tax burden and distribute it more equitably was considered the major need so that taxpayers would be more willing to pay their bills. Specifically, the teachers registered opposition to the increasing trend toward sales taxes and favored taxes based on ability to pay, such as inheritance and income taxes.

A plan for local rehabilitation of municipal finances was also developed with a view toward aiding school finances.

Nation-Wide Revolt

In analyzing the causes of the financial plight of the schools, Prof. Harold M. Groves of the University of Wisconsin, a prominent tax authority, said today that "we have witnessed during the last three years the greatest revolt of the real estate taxpayer that the country has ever seen. It has precipitated a first-class financial crisis in many municipalities and has resulted in the deflation of educational standards below what a civilized nation of our resources should very long tolerate," he continued.

Constructive economy is the first step toward solving the problem, he said, while the second is to shift some of the burden. But to shift it further to the consumer by means of the sales tax should be prevented, at least until "no more revenue can be raised through taxes based upon defensible principles, namely, the net income and inheritance taxes."

To achieve constructive economy, Professor Groves suggested eliminating the spoils system, consolidating local governments and cutting down very radically the federal appropriation for battleships.

"I hold it to be one of the most unsocial acts of the Roosevelt Administration," Professor Groves con-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Navy to Aid Boston's Fourth

Air Advertising Threatened

Expert Hits Cambridge Police

But Bluecoats Aren't as Inefficient and Inadequate as Their Superiors, According to 40-Page Report —Mayor Mansfield Returns From Vacation

The Boston Day

Bronzed from a week's vacation, Mayor Mansfield was back at his desk today, rested and smiling. The smile soon spread to 800 ERA workers who were laid off last month on school-building work as he signed a school department appropriation for $60,000 which would insure their employment again, starting Monday.

Skilled workers will receive union wages, will work one week in every two. Laborers will work three days a week at $4 a day.

* * *

Adding to the holiday spirit which pervaded Boston's dingy city hall, was the appearance of heavily gold-braided naval officers, fresh from their ships at the Navy Yard. The Mayor's vacation smile was greeted by another, more heavily bronzed, from Rear Admiral Clarence Selby Kempff, in charge of Battleship Division No. 1. As a staff accompanying the Admiral were Capt. Lamar Leahy, Capt. John S. Abbott and Flag Lieutenant Stanley Leith.

The Admiral brought holiday good news. He assured the participation of 400 men and a band from the U. S. S. Texas in Boston's July 4 celebration, in the sunset program.

The Mayor returned the courtesy by inviting the officers to a luncheon in their honor at the Hotel Touraine tomorrow. Some 100 naval officers are expected to attend.

asked the appeal board of the Department of Public Works to adopt a regulation which would put a stop to the dropping of all articles from airplanes except when necessary for the personal safety of passengers or crew.

Present rules give towns and cities the authority to grant permission to aviators to drop objects. Major Hodge's recommendation would confine such permission to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Aviation

Parachute Advertising Threat

A few weeks ago hundreds of automobile keys attached to small parachutes were dropped from airplanes flying over Boston. To those finding certain keys new cars were given, provided they could find the car after visiting different dealers' showrooms.

An excitement akin to gambling accompanied the appearance of one of the parachutes settling down to earth. One little girl, eagerly trying to get a key, ran into the path of an automobile and was killed.

Today Maj. Clarence E. Hodge, supervisor of the Aviation Division of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, feeling that this incident completed a good case against such advertising,

Cambridge Affairs

Police Bombshell

Cambridge bluecoats walked their beats in a brown study today, deeply conscious that 25 per cent of their number had been declared unfit by Mr. Earle W. Garrett, police organization expert.

Much smoke about inefficiency had brought about a public subscription

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Another Personality in

"Celebrities Off Parade"

by William Dana Orcutt

The writer tells of Shaw when he was an "unknown British author."

TOMORROW

On the Editorial Page

Brain Trust Seeks Revenues to Meet Costs of New Deal

Inquiry Director

Dr. Jacob Viner

Special Assistant to Secretary of the Treasury

Treasury Chief Appoints Two Boards of Experts to Draft Policies

Tax Makeshifts To Be Attacked

Fair Basis for Extension Is Needed—Exploration of Currency and Credit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 27—General reorientation of the Federal Government's whole financial and monetary set-up was forecast here today as the aftermath of the establishment of two new brain trust groups by Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

The two groups, consisting exclusively of experts drawn from colleges and universities, are to begin exhaustive studies, one of government finance and revenue and the other of money and banking, as soon as they can be assembled. Both will operate under the direction of Dr. Jacob Viner, special assistant to the Secretary. Their work in this country will be supplemented by an examination of the British tax system by another group.

The analytical work of these groups is expected here to lead almost certainly to sweeping proposals for reform of federal taxation both as to policy and as to the mechanics of collection. Many individuals within the Administration are known to consider existing tax law a makeshift proposition full of inequalities. They feel the whole structure should be pulled down and rebuilt from the bottom with a view to uniformity of policy.

Expansion of Revenue

Contributing powerfully to this desire for tax reform is the inescapable fact that federal revenues will of necessity have to be materially expanded in the near future when the Government starts paying for the costs of the New Deal program. The much heavier load of taxes which the British public bears indicates that the American public could stand more, provided the inequalities were removed.

If taxes were boosted under the existing system, it is feared that a tax strike might result from the widespread feeling that the burden falls more heavily on the many than on the few. But with the whole system reformed to the point where the public accepted its fairness, there is little doubt that the tax burden could be increased materially.

With these considerations in view it is widely assumed that there will be new tax legislation. But whether monetary and banking legislation will be attempted so soon will depend more on the recommendations of the second group of experts who will specialize on these subjects. In this field reform is considered as necessary, but not as urgent. It may be left over for yet another Congress.

Sweeping Changes Forecast

The breadth of the study opened to each group indicates the sweeping nature of the changes under consideration. The currency and banking group will cover "the question of monetary standards, the various types of currency, the various types of credit institutions in the country, their inter-relationships and the existing methods of regulation and control thereof, and the relation of credit and currency policy to business stability and maintenance of steady employment."

The revenue and taxation group will study "The federal tax system with special reference to need for administrative revision and simplification, to the distribution of tax burdens, to the relationship between the federal and the state and local revenue systems, and to the possibility of making use of revenue provisions as a business stabilizing device."

The last phrase, "business stabilizing device," raises a point which has of late received much consideration among the planners within the Administration. It is felt that whereas the existing tax system in many respects tends to accentuate extreme economic trends, taxation could be used to have exactly the opposite effect, leveling off instead of exaggerating the ups and downs of economic prosperity.

The experts will be expected to develop to the utmost the possibilities of taxation as an instrument for thus producing a better balance between savings and consumption and for directing the flow of capital in a desired direction.

Byrd Expedition Plans Extensive Polar Onslaughts

Admiral Directs From Ice Hut Far From Headquarters

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, June 27 (AP)—Airplanes, tractors and dog sleds are to take part in a series of onslaughts to be made into the Antarctic fastnesses within a few months by Admiral Byrd's South Polar Expedition.

The broad outline for geographical exploration and scientific research during the coming spring and summer was laid down today by Admiral Byrd, isolated in a little ice hut far from the headquarters of the Polar party.

Two of the most striking projects contemplated are a flight over the Edsel Ford Range and an advance by dog team to the Edsel Ford Plateau for geophysical and cosmic ray research.

Considerable exploration will be made in the Eastern or Pacific quadrant. Admiral Byrd already has made some attempts to learn more about this vast uncharted area, both by ship and plane.

The object of Southern operations will be to plant one party on the polar plateau for geophysical operations and magnetic and cosmic ray research and advance the geological party to the foot of the Thorne glacier.

A fresh survey will be made of the Bay of Whales to determine whether or not there has been any movement of the ice barrier.

Meteorological observations will be carried on with the aid of a small autogyro, sent up 1500 feet to determine the nature of the upper air currents.

Steam Airplane For Long Flights Built at Berlin

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—An airplane driven by a steam engine instead of the usual gasoline unit is being built in the Klingenberg power works, in the southeast of Berlin by Herr Hüttner, an engineer.

The idea of using steam in aviation has for a long time attracted airplane manufacturers in Germany because of its cheapness and availability, but hitherto without practical success, since the weight of the steam boiler was usually too great for it to allow an airplane to rise.

It is pointed out in aviation circles that if the experiment is successful it will enable airplanes to fly more easily at high altitudes as it will obviate the difficulty of "firing" the engine in a rarefied atmosphere.

Instead of the usual boiler, Herr Hüttner has used a small cylindrical rotating boiler and a new form of turbine. The boiler rotates at a high speed in the opposite direction to the turbine, oil gas being used to generate the steam. The power thus generated is used to drive two propellers, revolving in opposite directions.

This airplane is to have a cruising speed of 380 kilometers an hour, about 236 miles, and at a height of 9000 meters, about 29,527 feet, is expected to reach a maximum speed of 430 kilometers an hour, the ascent being easily carried out in 30 minutes.

This new type of aircraft will, it is claimed, be capable of long non-stop flights, as for example, from Germany to Japan, Cape Town, San Francisco, Rio de Janeiro or Singapore, with a load of 1000 kilograms, about 2205 pounds. Thus a third of the earth's surface approximately could theoretically be covered in 60 to 70 flying hours.

Great secrecy is being maintained with regard to the present experiments, but it is expected that the first steam airplane in Germany will shortly be ready for testing.

NRA Seeks to Avert Strike of Textile Workers

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—NRA officials today called into conference leaders of the United Textile Workers in an effort to avert a strike of 75,000 woolen and worsted workers in New England Monday. The labor leaders came to Washington at the request of deputy NRA administrator F. S. Blanchard.

Mr. William J Dunlap, president of the woolen and worsted division of the U. T. W., said when he arrived at NRA headquarters, "This strike is already ordered and will take place Monday unless the manufacturers meet our demands. I am in a position where I could make no great compromise even if I chose. The workers would merely replace me with another president if I gave in now."

President Burns Midnight Oil Vetoes War of '98 Pension Grab

Treasury 'Gold Rush' Keeps Up

Roosevelt Clears Desk of 124 Bills as One Day's Chore—Army and Navy Plan Rival Flights to Alaska—More CCC Jobs

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 27—President Roosevelt worked until 1 o'clock this morning.

When he left his air-cooled study in the executive wing of the White House he had cleared his big flat-topped desk of 124 bills.

Hard at work again this morning, he had polished off another 10 bills by noon.

That left 16 bills in all—six on his desk, and 10 others distributed out among the technical experts of the official family for final comment and recommendation. Tomorrow the President expects to get out a blanket statement to the nation listing bills approved and bills vetoed, followed by his radio talk at night; and with that job out of the way one-half the work that stands between him and a month's relaxation on a trip to Hawaii will be over.

The other half is picking the men to head the big new commissions—the new exchange commission to regulate Wall Street; the new communications commission to supervise radio, telephone and telegraph. Their proper selection is just as important as the new laws themselves.

What it all amounts to is this: That the last-minute rush of the closing days of Congress has now been shifted to that air-cooled room in the White House. The appointment of a new brain trust for the Treasury, the continued Blue Eagle controversies in the NRA, the efforts to halt widespread labor disputes, are all going on simultaneously and contribute to the major air of expectancy which centers round and about the White House.

* * *

No Mome "Pocket Vetoes": So far Mr. Roosevelt has rejected only minor bills, but tomorrow morning a formal statement will be issued from the White House with additional vetoes, and forewarning has been given that it will contain "important" information. It is learned also that the three big bills, the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium bill, the railroad labor pension bill, and the housing bill are all among the measures left to the last. From the outset, chief speculation has centered round the farm mortgage measure. With both Senator Borah and Norris now out against the proposal the chances of a veto seem heightened. Mr. Roosevelt may postpone departure from Washington over the week-end if the pressure of work makes it impossible to get away Saturday as he had hoped. At the same time he may make known his final decisions by radio from shipboard. Decision on new appointment for commissions has been postponed until the work on the remaining legislative matters is out of the way.

It was also announced yesterday at the White House that the President would not resort to so-called pocket veto, used by Presidents since the time of Andrew Jackson. A White House statement said:

"The Constitution of the United States, with reference to bills presented to the President by the Congress, provides:

"'If any bill shall not be returned by the President within 10 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return in which case it shall not be a law.'

"In the past, it has been customary in most cases involving vetoes for the President to withhold his signature, thereby, in effect, allowing the bill to die without becoming a law.

"The President has desired, however, to take a more affirmative position than this, feeling that in the case of most legislation, reasons for definite disapproval should be given. Therefore, he has written on the copy of each bill the words "disapproved and signature withheld" and has appended in every case a brief statement giving the reason or reasons for disapproval."

* * *

The Rooseveltian Manner: Congress passed a bill extending Spanish War pensions and privileges to a group of men who served on the Great Lakes during that war.

President Roosevelt vetoed it with the following comment:

"This bill is disapproved because it stretches the imagination to declare men on a revenue cutter for 17 days on the Great Lakes in August, 1898, to be entitled to all the privileges of Spanish War veterans."

Probably no other President in American history would have produced such a terse and illuminating remark on a bit of congressional favoritism to veterans. In little things like this the uniqueness of the Rooseveltian manner is revealed.

* * *

Employment Gains: The American Federation of Labor on the basis of its own figures, verifies latest Department of Labor statistics showing employment has continued to gain through May and June despite the normal seasonal tendency to decline during these months. Federation figures, made public by Mr. William Green, its president, show 20.7 per cent of industrial workers unemployed in April, 20 per cent in May and 19.7 per cent in June (preliminary estimate).

But Mr. Green states that there are still more than 10,000,000 workers unemployed and he takes industrialists to task for not giving the attention to this problem which it deserves. "Business men in general," he says, "are taking no responsibility for these millions, making no general effort to get them back to work. The Government alone is caring for them through emergency relief—this provides only a meager living for one-sixth of them."

The labor leader attributes our "tardy business recovery" to this failure of private industry to feel responsibility for unemployment. He holds that this deadweight of unemployment is the factor which has kept purchasing power from advancing fast enough to absorb increased production and keep the wheels of recovery moving at accelerated speed.

"Gradually," Mr. Green says, "workers are regaining the winter employment losses. Unemployment in industry is not yet back to the September, 1933, level, for 10,267,000 were out of work in May compared to 10,108,000 last September. Employment in building is beginning to increase, although gains are small; nearly 150,000 went back to work in April and May but more than 1,400,000 are still without work. Small gains in May were quite general throughout industry; in factories, nearly 10,000 went back to work, farms 42,000, mines nearly 40,000, wholesale and retail trade 28,000, roads nearly 30,000, railroads 45,000."

* * *

Drought Relief: As an additional measure of drought relief, the CCC announced it would enlist 50,000 recruits to be taken exclusively from cities and towns within the drought areas. Of the total new enlistment, 45,000 will be selected from young men between the ages of 18 and 25 and the remaining 5000 will be taken from among the ranks of war veterans. The addition of 50,000 to the CCC rolls will bring the total CCC enrollment up to 367,000, a new record.

To do this work $12,500,000 has been allotted to Mr. Robert Fechner, CCC director, out of emergency relief funds. This, it is estimated, will care for the 50,000 for a three-month period. More will be available when that is exhausted if necessary.

* * *

New Gold Mines: New gold mines have been uncovered by the devaluation of the dollar. Treasury officials report that since the dollar went down—or gold went up, if you prefer—more gold has been dug out of bureau drawers, teeth and trinket stores than out of the earth itself. From Jan. 22, when the new gold price of $35 an ounce became effective, to June 22, the Treasury reports it has passed out $57,485,744 for what is called unmelted scrap or secondary gold, as compared to $49,771,000 for newly-mined gold.

These acquisitions of new gold plus imports have brought the value of the Treasury's gold holdings to $7,842,647,313, which is very close to an all-time peak—in terms of dollars, if not in weight.

Purchasing of old or scrap gold has developed into a major trade due to the dollar devaluation. The Treasury has already licensed over 20,000 individuals or firms to deal in this commodity. As a result old watch cases, jewelry settings, teeth fillings and numerous other forms of old gold come pouring daily into the assay offices throughout the country for conversion into currency backing.

All of which indicates in rather striking fashion the extent to which the American public has come to think of money in terms of currency instead of gold. To the individual who exchanges old gold for dollars, it is the price of gold which has gone up, but not the dollar which has gone down. He can buy more dollars with his gold, therefore he wants dollars more than he does the gold. It does not seem to occur to this individual that the dollars he gets in return are any smaller. Which is a most reassuring tribute to the faith of the average American in the credit of his country.

* * *

Gold in Alaska: Both the army and navy are in such a hurry to get mass air flights under way to Alaska that the capital is wondering just why the new rush. It looks almost like another "gold rush" but then of course the real reason is probably just the traditional rivalry between the two branches of the service.

The navy made a "rush" of it by announcing it was going to send an air expedition of its own up to Alaska just five days after the army had done the same. The navy isn't going to let the army get ahead on anything like that.

Army plans call for a 10-plane flight from Washington to Fairbanks, Alaska, to start early in July. Immediately the navy decided to go one better. They now announce a 12-plane flight from San Diego to Dutchess Harbor, Alaska, to start July 17. The navy flight will be coastwise over water most of the way, whereas the army flight will be by land. The distance traveled by both will be approximately the same, 7500 miles.

London Visitors From the Near East

Wide World

The Emir Abdullah of Transjordan
Brother of the Late King Feisal of Iraq.

The Emir has been visiting England as the guest of the British Government. Not only is he the brother of the late king but also the uncle of the present king, Ghazi—and "entente cordiale" with Britain is desirable, to say the least. He is shown saluting after placing a wreath on the cenotaph in London as a tribute to England's unknown soldier. The Emir became ruler of the Arab state of 16,000 square miles in 1921.

Endurance Fliers Down

MERIDIAN, Miss., June 27 (AP)—A broken cylinder last night ended the attempt of the Key brothers to set a new endurance flight record after they had spent 123 hours in the air. The brothers said they would make another attempt as soon as arrangements can be made.

Famous Derbyshire Tract Is Given to British People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Shining Cliff Woods, one of the most beautiful parts of Derbyshire, have been acquired by the National Trust as a gift from Alderman J. G. Graves of Sheffield, who has in the past made many rich presents both in land and money to his fellow citizens.

In the last six months the National Trust has gained possession forever of three other areas in the neighborhood of Shining Cliff Woods, namely, Taddington Wood, Hurts Wood, and Hall Dale in the famous Dovedale Valley—a form of "nationalization of land" which arouses no objections of any kind, political or otherwise.

Shining Cliff Woods are at the southern entrance to the Peak district, between Derby and Buxton, and are of extreme loveliness. They cover an area of 300 acres, of which 100 acres have been bought as part of Grith Fyrd Unemployment Training Camps scheme. Running through the wood is a single footpath, to which it is proposed to add several others, though a certain section of the land is to be specially preserved as a bird sanctuary.

The history of Shining Cliff Woods goes back to Norman times, when they formed part of estates given by William the Conqueror to Henry de Ferrers. The Crown took possession of them in the thirteenth century, and soon afterward Shining Cliff Woods were detached from the rest of the estate and granted to one William Fawne.

This area of Derbyshire is known to people in many parts of the world who have never visited England, because of the rôle that it has played in English literature. Close to Shining Cliff Woods is the Peak Castle, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Peveril of the Peak." Around here is the setting of Wordsworth's famous "Lucy" poems. It was near here that Elizabeth Bennet in Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" first came to look with favor on the proud and silent Mr. Darcy, and some way to the north is Conisborough Castle, the home of Athelstane in "Ivanhoe."

Aid to Farm Women

Home demonstration work in behalf of farm housewives has been a function of the State Government in North Carolina for 22 years.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

LAKE GEORGE
EXCURSION
Tuesday, July 3
ROUND $5.00 TRIP
Low Rate Pullman Fares Additional
Leave Boston (So. Sta.) 10:15 P. M. (Standard Time). Returning, arrive Boston Thursday morning, July 5.

JULY 4th EXCURSION
Boston and Newtonville to
WORCESTER and Ret. $1.85
SPRINGFIELD " " 3.00
PITTSFIELD " " 3.50
ALBANY " " 3.50
(CHILDREN HALF FARE)
Go July 3 and not later than 1:15 P. M. (E. S. T.) Wed., July 4. Return Wed., July 4, or Thurs., July 5.
BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
When, in the course of
Humid Events...

When it becomes desirable to enjoy cool comfort by the sea, join the triumphant colony at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Over the Fourth is an especially appropriate time. Then, while you're about it, stay the whole glorious week. For liberty has the right to be prolonged when it embraces the many attractions of these hotels: the concerts, dances, and holiday entertainments. Besides, golf, tennis, fishing and sailing can't all be crammed into one short Wednesday. And you'll want to reserve many spendthrift hours for the beach, playing in the surf, sunning on the sand, and lunching in your bathing togs at our smart Surf Club Grill.

If you think of the Fourth as a time for quiet and repose, here you may live serenely, enjoying the cool quiet of the lounges, the utter peace of our wide Ocean Decks, and the elation that comes with dining superbly and having willing service always at your beck and call. So come for a holiday you'll remember every time the Fourth rolls around. From June 30 to July 8 we shall extend to all children-guests under 12 years of age the privileges of Children's Week. Complete information on request. Christian Science church in our block.

American Plan—Room with Bath
One person—single room
CHALFONTE ..... $7 up
HADDON HALL ..... $8 up
Two persons—double room
CHALFONTE ..... $12 up
HADDON HALL ..... $14 up
European Plan rates on application. Send for booklet.

LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
ATLANTIC CITY

A Century of Progress
Exhibits and Concessions
THESE ADVERTISERS
are located within the gates of A Century of Progress in Chicago, Ill. They are particularly interested in attracting Monitor readers who are visitors at the Fair and would appreciate your mentioning to them that you have seen their advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

WILSON & CO.
PACKERS AND PROVISIONERS
EXHIBIT
1934
Certified PURE FOODS
ON NORTHERLY ISLAND IN THE HEART OF THE MIDWAY

A DELIGHTFULLY cool place to *eat*...The Wilson Roof Garden, *overlooking the lake.* The finest of steak Dinners $1.25.
Try the special Wilson Steak on Toast with French Fried Potatoes and Tomatoes, on the Wilson Terrace ... satisfying ... delicious ... *only 55c.*
See the only sliced Bacon that earned the distinction of being packed at the Fair. Wilson Certified "Quality-Controlled."
WILSON & CO.

ARISTOCRAT
THRU PULLMANS NOW DIRECT
to California

THRU THE MOFFAT TUNNEL

● With the opening of the new short line through the Colorado Rockies via the Moffat Tunnel, through Pullman cars leaving Chicago on the famous ARISTOCRAT will go all the way to California. *Air-cooled lounge and dining cars all the way.*

The story of this new direct route is one of the great romances of rail history. The bitter fight against crushing odds to thrust a six-mile bore through the rocky heart of James Peak; the spanning of turbulent waters and deep canyons in the winning of a new short way to the Pacific Coast—all make a mighty modern drama of human achievement.

A trip to California this summer over the new route (at the new reduced fares, both rail and Pullman) will give you thrills that you'll never forget. It reveals parts of the Rocky Mountains heretofore seen only by the miners, hunters, trappers.

Burlington Route
D.&R.G.W.R. ROYAL GORGE ROUTE SCENIC LINE
WESTERN PACIFIC

NOW 2 THROUGH-SERVICE ROUTES

Via the Royal Gorge		*Via the* Moffat Tunnel	
Lv. Chicago	11:45PM Sat.	Lv. Chicago	10:30AM Sat.
Lv. Denver	8:00AM Mon.	Lv. Denver	3:30PM Sun.
Ar. Colo. Springs	10:05AM Mon.	Ar. Moffat Tunnel	5:35PM Sun.
Ar. Royal Gorge	12:45PM Mon.	Ar. Glenwood	9:46PM Sun.
Ar. Salt Lake City	7:15AM Tues.	Ar. Salt Lake City	7:30AM Mon.
Ar. San Francisco	8:50AM Wed	Ar. San Francisco	8:50AM Tues.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, F. F. Johnson, *General Agent*
80 Boylston St. Phone Liberty 3584
D. & R. G. W. R. R. and WESTERN PACIFIC
F. Carleton Johnson, T. F. & P. A.
427 Old South Bldg. Phone Hubbard 1356
BOSTON

"That *extra* something!"—
that makes parties go!—
DRAKE'S
raisin pound
CAKE
Fresh—light—delicious! ... Brings praise from even your hardest-to-please guests. Serve it at your next party!

When at A Century of Progress
Visit
The Hall of Religion Tea Room
Good Food
Excellent Service
Low Prices, No Tips
Overlooking the Lagoon
Eriksen Drive at 20th Street

JMS
COVER THE EARTH
TRADE-MARK REGISTERED
We Invite You to Visit the
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
EXHIBIT
at a
CENTURY OF PROGRESS
MAIN FLOOR—HALL OF SCIENCE
● See the delightful display of Sherwin-Williams color combinations and decorative schemes. Avail yourself of the fund of interesting and helpful information. And be sure to get your free copy of "The Home Decorator"—a fascinating book which contains 167 suggestions for beautifying your home with Sherwin-Williams paints.
• • •
Sherwin-Williams SEMI-LUSTRE, the amazing washable finish for walls and woodwork—12 pastel tints.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

Dudley Crafts Watson
Official Fine Art Lecturer for the Fair
Personally Conducted Tours
See the Fair with a World Traveler. View the sculptures, architecture, coloring and murals of the Exposition with an authority on art.
Further information from
Mrs. P. R. WEIR, Art Institute
Chicago, Illinois

CLEMMENSEN & HOEFLE
The DOBE-HOUSE RESTAURANT
Eriksen Drive at 26th Street
GERMAN-AMERICAN COOKING
MODERATE PRICES
FREE Admission
No Cover Charge

● For rates and other information concerning this group of advertisements, telephone the Chicago Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Telephone RAN. 7641.

A Perfect Food for Summer Days

Fresh Vegetables in Aspic

Finely shredded cabbage; sliced sweet peppers, cucumbers and radishes; chopped onions, chives, celery; and any other raw or cooked vegetables may be used as follows:
Soak 2 tablespoons Cox's Gelatine in ¼ cup cold water. Dissolve in 2½ cups hot water and let cool. Stir in ¼ cup lemon juice, ¼ cup white vinegar; add salt, pepper, cayenne, Worcestershire, and other condiments. Let stand until almost firm. Then mix in 2 heaping cups vegetables. Pack into a wet mold. Chill. Serve on lettuce with French or Mayonnaise dressing.
Send for Cox's Recipe Booklet and Special Summer Bulletin. The Cox Gelatine Company, Dept. M, 546 Greenwich Street, New York City.

Cox's SINCE 1843 GELATINE
Cut this out for your Recipe File or Cook Book

Let Roger & Gallet Soap reveal your complexion at its best

ALMOST any girl can be fascinating ... behind a domino. But who can be fascinating behind the mask of a poor complexion?

That handicap usually results from faulty complexion care ... from overloading the skin with suffocating cosmetic film.

If you've been working on your face too strenuously, try giving it a rest cure—beginning right now. Give it nothing but the very simplest of cleansing treatments with Roger & Gallet Soap.

It won't be long before Roger & Gallet Soap completely washes away your complexion cares and reveals your true complexion at its best. You'll find this grand soap mighty thrifty too ... for it's really *all* you need to keep your skin smooth, clear, and vibrant with life. Roger & Gallet, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. also 62 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, France.

• • •

Seven delightful scents
Violette · Carnation · Sandalwood
Fau Follet · Fleurs d'Amour · Le Jade
Pavots d'Argent

ROGER & GALLET

THE COLLINGWOOD
Quiet and select particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone
Single from $2 Double from $3
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

CRUISE FOR BOYS
Diesel Schooner Yacht VIRGINIA
July - August
MAINE, NOVA SCOTIA and NEWFOUNDLAND
Instruction in Navigation. Educational Trips.
CAPT. H. C. SPEED, Boston HANcock 5699
Chelmsford Lowell 6128

$2.00 a day
in a smart hotel
in New York City
A new hotel—two blocks east of Grand Central Station, in residential Tudor City. All outside rooms. All rooms with private bath.
Single rooms $2; double $3. Special rates by the week.
Hotel Tudor
304 East 42nd St.
NEW YORK CITY
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc.

cuts time cuts cost
Santa Fe to California
Not in years have so many factors favored a real western vacation—things to do, COST... COMFORT... SPEED...
Via the Santa Fe you can break the journey to California with an Indian-detour in New Mexico, or a Grand-Canyon stopover.
So deeply has SANTA FE cut fares, sleeping-car cost and dining car prices, that you can include all these high adventures and still spend less dollars, in all probability, than it would have cost last year just to go and return.
New comfort, too, for Santa Fe is engaged in the largest AIR-CONDITIONING program of any western line; and new speed, in the fastest schedules in Santa Fe history.
For booklets and costs
CONSULT
S. CARLSON, Dist. Pass. Agent
SANTA FE RY.
212 Old South Bldg.
BOSTON, MASS.
Phones: Liberty 7944 and 7945
771A

New Deal and Syndicalism Linked by Critic Who Says Consumer Is Being Ignored

American Home Economics Association Also Hears Praise of Administration's Idealism, With Predictions of Compromises

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—The policies of the Roosevelt Administration offer the means whereby a "new deal combined with freedom" can be evolved without saddling the National Recovery Administration as it now functions on the nation, according to Prof. Hornell Hart, of Hartford Theological Seminary, speaking at the general session of the American Home Economics Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today.

Professor Hart held that much had been accomplished by the National Recovery Administration, but that this had been counterbalanced by valid objections to other features. Between these two extremes, a workable compromise could be evolved, he declared.

Professor Hart advocated putting the 8,000,000 unemployed back to work producing goods for which their reëmployment would create demands. The first step, as outlined by him, would be the formation of a commission of experts on consumer budgets. The "freedom" would be exerted in a move to release, stimulate and facilitate the balanced expansion of production in the lines indicated, he emphasized, an act which would provide the needed purchasing power. Confidence is needed, he asserted, and would be established if the Government would make authoritative surveys of consumer needs available to business men.

Stirring Address

His talk on the NRA followed one on the same subject delivered last night by Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, which was considered by many delegates to the convention as the most stirring address of the conference thus far.

Professor Douglas began his talk by saying that "The 'New Deal' of President Roosevelt, admirable in intentions, was born into a world still dominated by sellers rather than by consumers." The result he added, was that employers under the NRA have followed the policy of charging the cost of the idle overhead, however great, to the output, however little. This has been hardest on the poor consumer, he stressed.

"We are facing, therefore, a frantic effort on the part of the owners of a large proportion of our industries to improve their individual position by boosting prices and by restricting production in their own lines," he continued. "But that is largely self-defeating when universalized, and it is extremely disadvantageous to society as a whole.

"The truth of the matter is, I fear, that we are rapidly creating a system of capitalistic syndicalism. Each industry, under the delusive slogan of industrial self-government, is being largely turned over to its owners to manage as they see fit, subject to some slight public regulation.

"We have been trying to regulate the public utilities of this country for the last quarter of a century, and virtually every impartial student of the question knows that, instead of the state commissions controlling the utilities, the utilities, with a few honorable exceptions, have controlled the commissions."

Neighborliness

Professor Douglas did not recommend complete repeal of the NRA, but urged a bottom to labor conditions below which destructive competition could not go, the preventing of private monopoly and price fixing, the enforcement of fair codes, the prohibition of misrepresentation of one's own products, or those of competitors, and the protection of standards of quality.

Business practices are at variance with morals and religion, Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, said at a group discussion of "Youth and the Family in the New Deal." Quoting the Scriptural passage, ("Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,") he contrasted the attitude of "beating the other fellow" with the policy of considering the well-being of others.

"We are essentially at war with ourselves," he said. "We do not live wholeheartedly for the right and good. If we did but pool our resources and use them for the good of all, we would create enormous wealth—enough to banish all poverty, give everyone security and distribute a much larger share of wealth than we had in 1929.

"These are sober facts. I am not talking chimera. We will study Russia, we will study Italy, we will study Germany—but our ways are not their ways. Our way is to pursue the democratic process. There must be no dictator of any sort. Power must be used for the good of the people, playing no political favorites."

Earlier in his talk, Dr. Kilpatrick had contrasted present-day living with pioneer days when each family was an economic unit.

"We are now facing a genuinely new fact—the fact of economic interdependence," he insisted, "and this may require a change in our constitution which is based on the prior state of economic independence."

Unfair Promotion

At a gathering on "Home Making," ways of combating the unfair labeling and advertising of goods were discussed. Miss Rosamond Cook, professor of Home Economics at the University of Cincinnati, told of a campaign which the Better Business Bureau of her city is undertaking to protect consumers from buying silk garments that are "weighted" but marked in such a way that the consumer is not aware of this.

Miss Ann Pierce, magazine editor of New York, traced much of the faulty purchasing to the fact that "80 per cent of us, according to psychologists, are susceptible to the emotional appeal of advertising, and until we show that we can buy on a fact basis, the consumer will not be protected."

Social insurance and home economics featured round-table discussions today. Mr. Paul Popenoe, director of the Institute of Family Relations in Los Angeles, said that, in his opinion, happier marriages would result if every girl received a thorough training in budgeting and buying during the high school period, as the proper handling of the family income was a factor in the harmony of the home.

The enactment of a comprehensive system of social insurance was urged by Mr. Abraham Epstein of New York, executive secretary of the American Association for Social Security, who cited the benefits that have been realized by European countries through this guarantee of income.

Beautiful buildings cost less than ugly ones, according to Mr. David R. Williams of the Rural Rehabilitation Division, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, who planned houses for 100 families on subsistence farms in east Texas. The houses were made from native materials and in native styles in keeping with geographical surroundings.

Springfield Lawn Gets New 'Permanent'

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 27 (AP)—One of the finest stretches of lawn in western Massachusetts covers the steep terraces around the new storage reservoir of the Springfield Water Department. Actually, the lawn is glued in place, and not a blade of grass moves out of position, despite the strongest winds or the heaviest showers.

The novel method of improving the lawn was effected through a mixup in shipping orders. A valley paper mill has not yet recovered from its tragedy. A load of the finest powdered glue, for use in sizing paper, went to the reservoir, and a load of fertilizer went to the mill. It did not make good paper.

Trolleys Without Tracks

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Fitchburg Already Has Them

But Malden and Everett Follow Suit.

Minus the fumes and roar of bus engines and the clang of trolley wheels, the Boston Elevated's new trackless trolleys will soon be plying their silent way between Malden and Everett, marking an innovation in Eastern Massachusetts. The new trolleys, though receiving their current from wires in the middle of the street, are able to reach either curb to leave or take on passengers. Favorable action by the Malden and Everett boards of aldermen permitting the franchise has made the new line possible.

The above photograph was taken in Fitchburg, Mass., where trackless trolleys have been in use for some time.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

City Economy Doomed

The House, ignoring dire predictions of a bankrupt Boston and importunings of the economy lobbies, today rejected Mayor Mansfield's bill to continue salary reductions throughout 1935. The question before the House was whether to accept the adverse report of the Municipal Finance Committee on the measure or to substitute the bill. The committee report of "next annual session" having been accepted, it now remains for the Senate either to concur in the action or to substitute the bill.

But unless the House retreats from its position, the bill, indorsed by both Mayor Mansfield and Governor Ely, is doomed. The measure would permit the Mayor to keep in effect two-thirds of the present salary reductions, which would be tantamount to restoring one-third of these salaries.

⁂

Compromise Fails

In an effort to save at least some money on salaries for Boston, Representative Innes offered a bill permitting the Mayor to continue two-thirds of the salary reductions for three months; but this, too, was rejected. The Boston delegation sang bass and swept the legislative choir with it. Opponents of the bill attempted to reassure advocates of reductions that the next Legislature could act on this issue promptly upon reconvening. Many a legislator laughed up his sleeve at this, for the Legislature has dilly-dallied over this particular type of bill for two years now.

⁂

About—Face!

Those who started composing lyrics to the high sense of social ethics held by the Massachusetts Senate were a trifle premature. When the Senate rejected the pari-mutuel betting bill, calling for county referendums, lyricists got busy. But yesterday the Senate reconsidered, upon the motion of Senator Parkman, and passed this bill, now to be sent to the Governor.

⁂

This bill sets up the machinery for legal betting on horse and dog races. Under its terms any county approving legalized betting can get a race track. The other bill, previously substituted but now rejected by the Senate, would have set up no machinery, but would have sought a state-wide expression of opinion at the polls next fall, to be followed by legislation.

⁂

Long Gantlet for Betting

Between the "sportsmen" and their Eden are two hurdles. One is the Governor; the other is a possible initiative petition. A veto from the Governor will kill the bill this session and preclude hope of legalized betting for several years.

If the Governor enacts the measure, there remains the initiative petition. If within 90 days 15,000 signatures can be obtained and sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the entire operation of the measure could be suspended until the fall elections. Even if the people approved the measure, a year must elapse before the county referendums could be taken. Opponents of pari-mutuel betting are preparing to seek this initiative petition and are certain they can defeat the whole project at the polls.

⁂

A two-fisted state milk control board came a step nearer realization yesterday as the result of Senate action in approving the bill creating a milk control system. The board, as envisioned, controls prices in two directions; those to the farmers and those to the consumers.

Care has been taken to give precedence to the prices fixed in the federal code, and Massachusetts will have no power to interfere with standards laid down from Washington. The retail-price-fixing provision occasioned the most argument, but it was finally included. Under this provision a certain percentage of the farmers may petition for the fixing of retail prices and if the board deems such control essential for the maintenance of producers' prices, it may regulate accordingly.

⁂

This bill, too, confronts a motion for reconsideration with the probability that the tussle over the retail-price-fixing provision will be reopened today. Rural and urban senators are lined up against each other and the outcome is by no means certain. Chain stores, which have enjoyed a profitable price differential over the delivery stores, are against the fixing of retail prices. If the bill wins through upon reconsideration, it will go to the House for concurrence on a minor amendment.

⁂

Not "Mattress Voter"

Chairman Maynard of the Democratic State Committee today parried Mr. Curley's thrusts of yesterday. To the charge that he was a "mattress voter," Mr. Maynard retorted that he was registered in Brookline and voted there in the pre-primary election of delegates, April 24. Mr. Curley's allegation had Mr. Maynard residing in Brookline but voting in Boston through the device of sleeping occasionally in a Hub hotel.

⁂

Mr. Maynard denied the former Mayor's charge that Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Cole had moved into the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee. The Democratic pre-primary candidate for Governor is paying his own expenses and is housed apart from the committee rooms, according to Mr. Maynard. Mr. Curley yesterday charged General Cole was the beneficiary of the committee's funds. But in case any one wishes to call on Mr. Maynard or General Cole you will find them in the same building.

Ralph M. Blagden.

Markilo Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request. The Dozen System, a Booklet, 25c
MARKILO COMPANY
936 W. 63rd Street Chicago, Ill

Hotel Rooms
with Kitchenettes
● Spacious hotel rooms with new complete kitchenettes with gas burners and electric refrigeration. Single $2.50 to $5 daily—$60 to $100 monthly. Double $3.50 to $6 daily—$65.00 to $150 monthly.
● Direction: American Hotels Corporation, J. Leslie Kincaid, President.
● Three blocks to Second Church.
Hotel Dauphin
67TH ST. AT BROADWAY • NEW YORK

THE BIG BAD WOLF OR OTHER WALT DISNEY CUT-OUTS
CUT-OUTS OF MICKEY MOUSE AND HIS PALS!
What wonderful toys for the children—these new Post Toasties Cut-Outs! Some boxes have The Big Bad Wolf and The Three Little Pigs. And on other boxes there are Mickey Mouse and Minnie Mouse, Horace Horsecollar, Pluto the Pup or the Goof.
Get a box of Post Toasties—today. Everyone loves this delicious cereal—big golden corn-heart flakes, toasted double-crisp so that they stay crunchy in milk or cream. A product of General Foods.
By special arrangement with Walt Disney Enterprises. © G. F. Corp., 1934
CUT THEM OFF THE BOX

"Now will you believe me, Dad?"
It is hard for a man who has shaved for many years to believe that the Schick Dry Shaver will shave him close and clean. Yet it is the simple truth! It is not a razor, but it shaves. There are no blades to sharpen nor buy—no parts to renew. Cutting, scraping is impossible. Because no moving part touches the skin, you cannot possibly cut or nick your face. Shaving with the Dry Shaver is pleasant and painless even on a cold day. Gives you a new skin. As you use the Dry Shaver, your old blade-calloused skin flakes off. In its place comes a soft, flexible and more youthful-looking skin. Get a demonstration. Any store selling Schick Dry Shavers will demonstrate one for you. If there is no dealer near you, send $15 direct ($17.50 in Canada). Fully guaranteed.
Address Dept. F
SCHICK DRY SHAVER, INC.
STAMFORD, CONN.
Pacific Coast: Schick Dry Shaver Distributors, Reno, Nev. Canada: Schick Dry Shaver, Ltd., Westmount, Que.
A. C. and D. C. Weight 7 ounces
SCHICK DRY SHAVER

Children in the Northwest Taught Vacation Activities
Seattle Schools Include as Part of Their Regular Course, Preparation of Pupils to Make Most of Summer Leisure Time
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SEATTLE, Wash.—Vacation activities for children from preschool through high school age are definitely provided for in this city.
What the 4-H clubs of the rural districts are doing for the young the public schools are largely providing in the city, even to exhibits "at the fair" in the fall. Cookery, quilting, canning and gardening as well as the other crafts play a large part in the exhibits of these city children. For three years now the fairs have been held and the children are trained so that they begin their projects as soon as vacation begins. Preparation for vacation is a part of the work of the schools.
Children are taught how to mount seashells, rocks and other collections, encouraged to keep maps and kodak records of trips taken, how to tell the stars and birds and dozens of other leisure-time pursuits.
Children who do not shine in academics often carry off the prizes for vacation activity; while actual prizes are not awarded, the school fairs are conducted much like regular fairs, with judges and blue ribbons and special classes of exhibits. The fairs are marvels of varied interests, with everything from model airplanes and doll clothes to wiggling salamanders in jars.
For the pre-school children the interest has centered in back-yard playgrounds. A friendly rivalry has existed between the public schools as to which one could show the largest number of back yards equipped for play.
The school winning the first trophy entered 311 back yards. There were 2390 in the city. Individual awards were given for those who had the best hand-made equipment, for the most artistic and for groups of parents furnishing equipment.
The safety division of the police department is especially interested in the back-yard movement for keeping children off the street and a special plaque was awarded by Sergeant G. W. Kimball of the department for the school exhibiting the largest number of new yards.
For high school students the park board of the city is offering during the present vacation period free instruction in tennis, golf, archery, dramatics, dancing, music and advanced swimming.

College Changes Name
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES—At the twelfth annual commencement exercises of California Christian College recently, the board of trustees announced that the name of the institution had been changed to Chapman College in honor of Mr. C. C. Chapman, prominent southern Californian, its principal benefactor.

Serene

There's really no sense in playing the role of harried home-maker, just because it happens to be housecleaning time. Take your new Hoover in hand.
With its fabulously light and competent Dusting Tools it's a complete home-cleaning equipment—and in no time you'll have every rug and furnishing thrillingly clean. And at the end you'll still be your serene and lovely self. . . .
The new Sentinel Series Hoovers have everything—Positive Agitation, which is simply famous; a neat little electric Dirt Finder; and Dusting Tools of duralumin—to match The Hoover itself in lightness. . . . Our bonded and trustworthy Hoover man is coming soon to your home. Won't you seize the opportunity to try all this helpfulness—without any obligation?

● Liberal allowance for old electric cleaners. Small monthly payments. . . . As little as $4.50 DOWN
The HOOVER
It LIGHTS... As It BEATS... As It SWEEPS... As It CLEANS

100 Miles from New York and Philadelphia
THE INN
BUCK HILL FALLS, PENNA.
In the Pocono Mountains
3000 acre estate with every facility for rest and recreation. 27 hole Donald Ross golf course, 8 splendid tennis courts, out-door swimming pool, riding stable, dancing, talking pictures, concerts, camp club for children, trout fishing, tramping. 300 room modern, fire proof inn and cottages. Reasonable rates. References requested. New York office, 500 Fifth Avenue. Telephone Lackawanna 4-4212.
A PARADISE FOR VACATIONISTS

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES

Make the Glorious Fourth More Glorious Still
YOU'LL want snapshots of your fun—from early morning until late afternoon. And Verichrome is the film to give you good ones, even if the day does turn out to be cloudy.
Stock up at any of our stores with this famous film in the yellow box with checkered stripes. We have your size.
Our developing and printing laboratories are all set to make your prints carefully. See that we get your exposed rolls.
EASTMAN KODAK STORES
ATLANTA, 183 Peachtree St.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 B'walk
BALTIMORE, 309 N. Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Brömfield Street
Hotel Statler Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE, 129 W. Adams St.
NRA CODE
NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave.
235 West 23rd St.
745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St.
117 So. 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.

B AND M CUTS SUNDAY TRAIN FARES IN HALF
TICKETS BETWEEN ALL STATIONS RADICALLY REDUCED • SUNDAYS DURING JULY
SAVE MONEY ★ Travel BY TRAIN
The Boston and Maine Railroad announces, effective Sunday, July 1, a reduction of one-half in the cost of train fares.
Travelers vacation bound, folks off for a visit, or a holiday, anyone traveling anywhere on the Boston and Maine Railroad actually save 50% or more of the regular travel cost Sundays during July.
Keep off crowded Sunday highways. Any Boston and Maine agent will gladly help you.
Here are some TYPICAL SAVINGS

	Round Trip
Boston to White River Junction	$4.20
Regularly	$8.60
Boston to Greenfield, Mass.	$3.17
Regularly	$6.35
Boston to Intervale, N. H.	$4.13
Regularly	$8.30

THE RAILWAY IS THE SAFE WAY
BOSTON AND MAINE

NRA Chief Takes Firm Stand In Harriman Mill Wrangle, After Talk With President

Big Hosiery Plant Shuts Up in Defiance of Orders Because Blue Eagle Is Not Returned to It, Causing Test Case for Administration

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 26—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, after conferring at the White House following President Roosevelt's return, announced flatly today that the Blue Eagle would not be restored to the Harriman mills until the company meets certain minimum demands made by the NRA.

These requirements are (1) that all employees living more than 25 miles from the center of Harriman, Tenn., shall be discharged, and (2) that those constituting the third or fourth wage earner in a family should be required to stand aside for an individual from a family on relief rolls.

The purpose of the requirements is to force the dismissal of strike breakers brought in from a distance and the reëmployment of local labor which is alleged to have been deprived of employment following the strike last September which precipitated the Harriman case.

"No Compromise"

The General's announcement was accepted as an indication of the Administration's determination to face the defiance of the NRA by the Harriman mills and refuse any compromise despite the fact that it means depriving inhabitants of the town of their sole opportunity for work.

At the same time a new feature of the sensational case was raised by information that on June 18 the Department of Justice had written the National Labor Board that the facts it had seen did not, in its opinion, constitute grounds for instituting proceedings.

General Johnson says that further evidence has since been submitted to the Department of Justice and that undoubtedly it now has enough material to make a case.

But the possibility remains that the Department of Justice still has no case. Should this prove to be true, the conclusions would be inevitable that individuals can be punished under the Blue Eagle who as far as the courts are concerned are guilty of no offense.

Regardless of this possibility, officials of both NRA and National Labor Board are unanimously of the opinion that the Harriman mills are flagrantly guilty of deliberately refusing to bargain collectively with their employees. Every one of the government officials concerned with the case who could be reached today favored withholding the Blue Eagle until collective bargaining is assured.

General Johnson himself said that "with the situation as it is and until there is some amelioration of the situation their Blue Eagle will not be restored."

The issue was brought to a climax last night when the Harriman Mills closed down, throwing 635 men out of work. Action was in conformity with notice that this would be done unless the company's Blue Eagle were restored by the NRA regardless of the fact that the National Labor Board, by a unanimous decision, found the company guilty of violating the collective bargaining features of the National Recovery Act.

General Johnson, it is understood, realizing the sweeping implications of the case which involves the power of the NRA to serve a sentence of economic death on an industry, decided to seek presidential approval before taking the firm stand which his subordinates deem proper. He went to the White House within two hours after Mr. Roosevelt had returned from Hyde Park, N. Y., to the capital.

Turning-Point

The case is viewed here as a clear-cut test of the ability of the NRA to enforce its edicts on a recalcitrant member of industry. Should it fail, it would establish a precedent for industrial defiance of collective bargaining provisions of the Recovery Act and in all probability mark the collapse of this feature of the law. Thus the NRA, it is felt, is in the position of having to stand pat against the Harriman Mills, even though it makes the town of Harriman the victim.

Both NRA and National Labor Board were incensed by the letter announcing closing down of the mill which was given to the press last night by Mr. T. Asbury Wright Jr., general counsel for the mill, before it was received here. General Johnson withheld official comment until after he had discussed the matter with the President, but his secretary, Miss Frances Robinson, branded as an outright "lie" the statement that she among other officials here had advised them to employ methods which the letter called "cheap trickery" in order to satisfy the NRA.

The National Labor Board was quick to point out that the findings of fact on the basis of which the mill's Blue Eagle was taken away was signed by Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, Mr. Gerard Swope and Mr. Henry Teagle, as well as by labor members of the board. The letter had charged that judgment against the mill had been passed by a board dominated by the A. F. of L. The labor board considered it a far stretch of the imagination to hold that Mr. du Pont—head of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the world, the president of the General Electric Company and the president of the Standard Oil of New Jersey—could be under the domination of the A. F. of L.

The NRA, despite this attitude, is seriously concerned over the closing of the mill and would undoubtedly welcome any fair settlement which would make resumption of production and reëmployment of Harriman workers possible. In their opinion the town has been made the victim of the refusal of its single employer to abide by the law. And they fear that the victim will suffer more than the culprit before the case is ended. But they do not feel that the sufferings of the townspeople of Harriman provide a sufficient reason for ignoring the actions of the employer in permitting a precedent for general violation of the collective bargaining features of the law.

Rumble Seat for Junior

Wide World — **Cyclists Near Surrey, England** — The Christian Science Monitor

Snug in Its Sidecar-Crib, the Youngest Sleeps Peacefully

The bicycle-built-for-two, fêted in song as transportation on the road to romance, undergoes something of a metamorphosis in the years thereafter, according to its version in Surrey. When Junior came along a sidecar was added to the vehicle. There in his tenderest years his eyes caught the new wonders of the world. There were hedgerows and thrushes singing in them. When the youngest came along Junior was forced to abdicate from his windshield-protected traveling crib. A "rumble" seat was added for his convenience. And it's a pretty good seat—because he sits astride "just like Papa and Mama." Perhaps when his legs get longer another sprocket will be added so he can pedal, too.

Chile to Place Warship In Straits of Magellan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A guardship is to be placed at Magallanes, the Magellan Strait port, to "show the flag" in remote national territory. The Chilean Government announces that the old cruiser, Blanco Encalada, which has been laid up for some time past, will be recommissioned for that purpose. It will be stationed permanently at Magallanes, it is stated.

Recently there have been rumors of a "separatist" movement in Chilean Patagonia, where, it is reported, there is more sympathy for Argentine than Chilean connections. Local opposition to the Central Government at Santiago, it is alleged, has been aroused by administrative neglect and mistaken tariff policies. Business men, for instance, who sometimes have to cross the frontier three or four times a month are charged 600 pesos ($60) for a passport visa.

Educators Study What School Does To Help Recovery

Southern Group in North Carolina Review Varied Aspects of Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., June 26—"Education in the Program of Reconstruction" is being considered by well-known authorities at an institute which opened yesterday at the Raleigh unit of the Greater University of North Carolina, and will be carried to the Chapel Hill and Greensboro units today, tomorrow and Thursday.

This institute is being sponsored by the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, at the head of which is Dr. A. T. Allen of Raleigh, in coöperation with the North Carolino Congress of Parents and Teachers, of which Mrs. William B. Aycock of Raleigh is the president and the North Carolina Education Association, Prof. Guy Phillips of Greensboro, president.

Opening addresses were delivered by Prof. Edward H. Reisner, of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the Greater University of North Carolina. The first session was held at the Raleigh unit—the State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

Following the programed addresses, there was a round-table discussion on "Industrial, Vocational and Adult Education," which was the general subject of this particular session and around which Professor Reisner and Dr. Graham built their addresses.

Another session followed in Raleigh, when the chief guest speakers were Prof. T. E. Brown, of State College, this city; Prof. M. R. Trabue, of Chapel Hill, and Mr. J. C. Wright, of Washington, assistant United States commissioner for vocational education. The general theme of today's session of the institute in Raleigh was "Industrial and Vocational Education," the subject being practically synonymous with that considered yesterday, featuring a round-table discussion, which was informal.

At Chapel Hill Prof. George B. Zehmer, of the extension division of the University of Virginia, presided at a round-table discussion on "Adult Education." The speakers for this session included Mr. Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy and editor of the Raleigh News and Observer; Dr. Russell M. Grunman, of the University of North Carolina extension division, and Mr. William T. Polk, of Warrenton, president of the North Carolina citizens' library movement.

Tonight's speakers, also participating in the Chapel Hill section of the institute, will include Prof. John K. Norton, Teachers College, Columbia University, and Dean Malcolm MacLean, of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Frank P. Graham will preside.

Gardens for Jobless Planned by Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Arrangements for a community garden system to induce unemployed to grow vegetables on vacant and arable land in the city were completed recently at a meeting in the board of trade offices here. It is hoped at least 5000 garden plots will be available this spring.

During the past year a similar scheme was successfully carried out in Hamilton, Ont., said Mr. D. McLean of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce. Plots were given to 5175 men, and 700 more received land, seeds and equipment from industrial firms. Retail value of the vegetables produced amounted to about $75,000, with an average cost of only $1.72 for each lot of 25 by 100 feet.

Washing Machine Made to Pay Its Way Outside of Wash-Day

New Ones Have Variety of Uses Besides Cleaning Clothes—Gas Stove Also Made to Work Harder and Bed Becomes Dresser and Library

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 27—The family washing machine has come up out of the basement, taken on a new-shaped jacket like a bank safe and become an important furnishing of the kitchen, it was disclosed here yesterday at the American Furniture Mart, whose semi-annual show has drawn buyers from all parts of the country.

Housed in a new type of cabinet, and painted white with chromium trim, the new machine can easily step into the company of the de luxe bright-colored gas stoves and the white electric refrigerators. One would scarcely suspect that under its flat metal top, which can be used as a table, there is concealed the instrument for "blue Monday's" duties, nor that within the two doors at its base are hidden the wringer, to be brought out and fitted on the top when operations begin.

Six days of the week, the manufacturers say, the cabinet can be used for other purposes. Instead of the wringer, a big electric food mixer can be attached. At the side is a plug for a radio attachment, and the interior during the week, it is suggested, may serve as a clothes hamper.

The changing gas stove has again assumed a new shape. The two front corners are rounded off and the whole is finished in a glossy marble-looking surface which gives it the appearance of a sideboard with a semi-circular front. Pots and pans are kept behind the doors on each side, while the heat-controlled oven and broiler come beneath the gas plates.

The whole furnishings of a bedroom are practically included in a newfangled bed shown at the exhibit of one manufacturer. It has two large drawers under the foot, while the head is fitted out like a bookcase with a place for the telephone, the radio, the alarm clock, books and magazines.

Portable mantels are now made which can supply any room in the house with the homey atmosphere usually given only by the built-in fireplace, manufacturers of such mantels maintain. Their wooden framework has a marbleized trim about the artificial fireplace, and the whole mantel is fitted above the baseboard to make it look like a part of the building.

Carpets are getting farther away from the old floral design and are assuming patterns of an architectural nature. It is nothing unusual to find large floor rugs with a plain blue color on one side of the room and splashed on the other with a bold geometric design, or to see floor coverings with black lines stretching out from one wall finishing in balls or darts in the center of the room.

Card tables strong enough to hold the weight of four men because of their new type of construction, yet sold at bargain day prices, are one of the startling articles among the new tables. Another table of card table size has two leaves concealed under each side, which can be pulled out to form a dinette table.

Efforts are being made by designers and manufacturers of furniture, it is said, to make chairs for comfort and durability rather than for looks.

Chile Hears Proposal To Buy Up Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Señor Mardones, a Radical deputy, has presented a bill to Congress for the nationalization of all electrical undertakings in Chile. Its aim is the gradual absorption of American, British and other foreign public utilities.

The State undertaking would be capitalized at 700,000,000 pesos, the majority of which would be obtained from the accumulated funds of the employees' compulsory provident funds in connection with national health insurance and other State bodies. The State itself would contribute 10 per cent with a similar amount left for public subscription.

Solution to Junior Cross-Word

For Good Groceries
It's . . .
BUTLER'S
There's a Store Near You
PITTSBURGH

for Beautiful Smartly-Styled Hair
CHOOSE A
Colle Permanent

FIFTH AVENUE CROQUIGNOLE
Flattering and Individually Styled
Colle's Ringlette Given without a machine and wrapped personally by Mr. Colle. $7.50 $5
Colle's 204 Fifth Avenue 4th Fl., Buhl Bldg. PITTSBURGH ATlantic 8554

SCHMIDT'S
SINCE 1880
A Real Shoe Store Fully Stocked With
Quality Shoes
X-Ray Fitted
FOR THE FAMILY
PITTSBURGH, PA.
627 SMITHFIELD STREET
Also Sunny Dormont

North Side Laundry
offers you in addition to our high quality LAUNDRY SERVICE — the NEW ZORIC cleaning service, for men's, women's and children's apparel.
Called for and delivered anywhere in Allegheny County.
FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

5 YEARS' PROTECTION
On the Sealed-In Unit
WESTINGHOUSE
MODEL CL-63
$194.50

A Small Down Payment Delivers—Balance Monthly
The record established by the perfected hermetically sealed unit has been so remarkable, Westinghouse backs it with a 5-year Protection Plan!
This popular 1934 model has 11.7 sq. ft. shelf area, 6.2 cu. ft. capacity, stainless porcelain interior, white Dulux exterior and dual-automatic control. Makes 88 ice cubes—8 lbs. ice at one freezing.
—REFRIGERATORS, BASEMENT—
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ERA PRESS
Printers and Publishers
1220 Ridge Avenue
Stevenson 6729 Race 3608
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Dignified Printing of every description.
Our salesman will call for orders

Take along a Magic Package of Abbotts de luxe Ice Cream on your Fourth of July outing. Patriotic molds are particularly appropriate.
Abbotts de luxe ICE CREAM
Abbotts Dairies, Inc. Philadelphia
Allentown, Newark, Elkton, South Jersey, Atlantic City and other Seashore Points.

STREET, LINDER and PROPERT OPTICIANS

REPRESENTED BY
Raymond J. Kennedy
20TH and CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900
TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'T'N AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON
W. PHILA.

You Will Gain Another Day Keeping House the Modern Way
There is a modern, scientific, practical and economical way to eliminate the laundry from the housekeeping routine and free the home from all the unpleasantness attached to this weekly irksome task.
Partial and complete services have been devised to meet the individual family requirement and to come within the housekeeping budget. Call our Service Department regarding our special pound rate service.
Good Housekeeping suggests: Let us cleanse your rugs and blankets and laundry your curtains to your measurements.
PILGRIM LAUNDRY COMPANY
Main and Rector Streets
ROXborough 2091
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

William B. Margerum, INCORPORATED
The House of Excellence in
Meat, Poultry and General Food Products
Reading Terminal Market
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Fresher by a Day
At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.
45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Preston 1920
SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

Have your FURS
REPAIRED
RESTYLED
RELINED
CLEANED, ETC.
at this time . . .
at summer prices . . .
Theo. F. Siefert
1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

SPRINGER'S RESTAURANT
Under Reading Terminal
At 12th and Filbert Streets
PHILADELPHIA
NO MUSIC . . . NO BEER or LIQUOR . . . Just good, plain, wholesome food.
Sea Food, Specialties
Table d'Hote and a la Carte Service
Open Daily and Sunday

DECKER'S
appointed Exclusive Distributor in Metropolitan Philadelphia Area for
Yawman and Erbe Mfg. Co.
Bank and Office Equipment and Systems
Will open a new store at
902 CHESTNUT STREET
featuring the largest Greeting Card Department in Philadelphia
We will continue our well equipped store at 9 South 15th Street
Phone Pen. 3016 Main 5932

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Keep a Cool Head In
A WHITE HAT $3
White Lastex crepes with Lastex head-bands . . . also stitched silk crepes. Medium brims to shade your eyes. Head-sizes 21½ to 23. Little Hat Shop—Fourth Floor.

Extraordinary anniversary sale
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
NRA Code No. 71-4
New Low Price on This Famed Make of
Inner-spring Mattresses

$17.50
Putting comfort into a severely budgeted Sale Price—Mattresses with 400-coil spring units that are covered with a quilted padding to keep them in place. The felted cotton around this spring unit is of exceptional quality. Bound edges. There are ventilators to let the Mattress breathe, and handles for easy turning. The cover is a good, heavy ticking in blue or green.
Eighth Floor

New European Alliances Push Disarmament Issues Off Stage In Return to Pre-War System

Franco-Russian Solidarity Surprises Powers at Geneva and Monitor Observer Sees Irony of Sudden Change By and For U. S. S. R.

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Nobody who was involved in the maneuvers and diplomatic intrigues of Geneva during the recent session of the Disarmament Conference could entertain any doubt whatever that a new alignment of European countries—affecting important countries outside Europe—was the principal preoccupation of the French, the Russian and a number of other delegations.

The objective of disarmament disappeared. It was replaced by the objective of forming combinations which would operate in the event of war. Certainly these combinations are designed to prevent war—but to prevent it in the old way which has been condemned by the ideology of the past 15 years, namely, by the construction of irresistible alliances against the presumed eventual violations of peace.

The method was condemned because it may provoke counter-alliances, so that Europe will find itself divided into hostile camps, as it was before 1914.

Tentative Groupings

On one side are ranged, tentatively at any rate, Russia, France, the Little Entente, and the Balkanic Entente, of which Turkey made itself for this purpose and on this occasion the leader.

On the other side Germany, absent from the proceedings, stands virtually alone.

Yet Germany has potential allies. Among them are to be counted, outside Europe, Japan, with which Russia is particularly concerned, since it seeks to cover its European rear, to stabilize the European scene, in order that it can give its undivided attention to the Far East where grave events are envisaged as possible.

Moreover, the grouping in Europe may break down, because, should Germany grow stronger, as it is likely to do (though the French are persuaded of the fairly early collapse of Hitlerism) the Anschluss of Austria with Germany might determine, in the nature of things, a fresh orientation of the policy of Central European countries such as Czechoslovakia and Roumania, while the rôle of Turkey is by no means assured for all time.

The British look at this vast diplomatic movement with apprehension, and have endeavored to check it. The neutral nations of northern Europe are extremely skeptical. Italy ranges itself with Great Britain. Poland, despite the grandiloquent tributes to the results of M. Barthou's visit to Warsaw, is openly alarmed. In short, it should not be taken that the diagrammatic disposition of Europe on the Franco-Russian model is permanently accomplished.

Biggest Ever

What is perfectly certain however, is the intention to line up European countries on a scale as has never been attempted since the war, and that Mr. Litvinoff and M. Barthou together contrived to obtain a momentary solidarity which is big with menace and is assuredly the most important diplomatic event of many years.

It is proclaimed that there is no desire to act against Germany, or to exclude Germany. Germany is free to enter into the pacts of mutual assistance if it pleases. Yet the hard reality is that there is no essential difference between these alliances and the former alliances, and that the attempted organization presupposes the opposition of Germany to the extensive groups whose raison d'être is the preservation of the status quo in Europe.

The enlightened well-wishers of the League of Nations are perplexed inasmuch as the Russian and French moves, postulated on the basis of "security," seem to make of the League an instrument of Franco-Russian hegemony, and convert the cause of disarmament into the cause of military and diplomatic preparedness for a contemplated war.

There is something peculiarly ironic in this strange turn, due to the machinations of Russia which has entirely changed its sentiments. It has put itself on excellent relations with the United States, with a view to Eastern troubles, and it has, after fulminating against the League of Nations for many years, now seen how it may avail itself of the political facilities of the League. The temptation to the League, which has lost powerful members like Germany and Japan, to welcome the Soviets is obvious. All who believe that the League should be strengthened and become as universal as possible, are ready to applaud Russia's entrance. Nevertheless they are afraid (to repeat an image I have already employed) of Russia's proving to be the wooden horse which the Greeks introduced into Troy to disrupt and seize the ancient city.

For the past year or more there has been a mutual desire on the part of France and Russia to consolidate their alliances, and Russia, with French support, sought the recognition of the Little Entente, and entered into a series of non-aggression pacts with the adjacent states from the Baltic to the Black Sea and beyond, drawing up a definition of the aggressor calculated to immobilize the European nations. In so far as this made for peace it could scarcely be opposed.

What's Ahead?

One is entitled—and indeed it is the duty of the political observer—to look beyond the apparent immediate consequences, and to analyze what is being done in the light of more remote potentialities.

The first result is undoubtedly the virtual abandonment of the efforts at disarmament which have been pursued for years. Security is put in the forefront, whereas the Anglo-Saxon conception was that of security arising out of disarmament.

The French have always had a hankering after the Russian alliance. What is remarkable is that, after alliances have been taboo, they should be remade under the shadow of Geneva. The new bloc has caused heartburnings, the more so because of the manner of its attempted "legalization" in the framework of a general convention in a conference called for a very different purporse. If it is consummated then the League will have been used as a "show window" for one of the most powerful diplomatic consortiums or military trusts—a veritable Holy Alliance—ever seen.

There could be no question of the capable "team-work" seen at Geneva, with Mr. Litvinoff openly declaring that the Disarmament Conference itself implied the possibility of war, and that there must first be "security"; with Tewfik Rustu Bey putting forward a resolution which would transform the Conference into a "security" conference, with a view to arriving at a series of regional agreements; and with various Central European and Balkan nations expressing their approval.

Snapped in the Green Room

© Sport and General

Teschner and His Family

Some of the Figures, Graceful or Grotesque, Taking Part in Strange Little Show That Has Been Visiting London.

Mirrored Puppets From Austria Give Novelty to British

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Londoners have been introduced to a new form of art already popular with continental audiences, with the appearance of Professor Teschner's mirror theater at the Austrian Exhibition at Dorland House.

The stage is a large, black, concave mirror, with a golden frame. The frame is surmounted by the 12 signs of the zodiac, but it has no other ornament whatever. In this mirror figures gradually become clear. They reach up to 18 inches in height, though in the mirror they actually seem much larger. The system on which they are worked is said by Professor Teschner to be quite different from that governing the actions of ordinary marionettes, which are operated by strings from above. Professor Teschner's figures, on the contrary, are controlled from below, somewhat after the manner, it is said, of the Japanese and Chinese shadow figures. The performance takes place to the slow, rhythmical movement of a musical clock, which sets the pace and mood of a measured and dignified entertainment.

Professor Teschner presents two playlets, one a burlesque piano recital, the other, the more elaborate of the two, being the story, set in Japanese surroundings, of a dragon and a maiden. The dragon, which has a neck of surprising mobility, has an exciting tussle with a Samurai, who comes to protect the maiden.

Johnson Heads Engineers

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 27 (AP)—Mr. J. Allen Johnson of Niagara Falls, N. Y., was elected president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, June 25, holding its fiftieth anniversary meeting here with more than 400 in attendance.

'Class' in California School Makes Address to Himself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—The graduating exercises of the Valencia Union High School at Placemtia are history but Mr. Vierling Kersey, state superintendent of education, is still talking about the most novel class he ever addressed.

The class consisted of one graduate, the first at Valencia High School.

Today Mr. Roy L. Tillery, the "class" is receiving the praise of friends for his processional, his address of welcome, his valedictory address, his "class" play and the recessional.

Mr. Vierling Kersey had been requested to deliver the commencement address at more than a score of schools, but he chose the Valencia High School out of the entire state and made the trip from Sacramento and gave his address before an audience of 150.

Mr. Tillery, the first to receive a diploma at Valencia High School, marched to the stage to the strains of a processional hymn played by Miss Lily Hansen, an under classmate. The Rev. Don Milligan of Placentia pronounced the invocation. Mr. Tillery gave the address of welcome for the "class."

Following the exercises Mr. Tillery presented the class play "The Mortgage on the Farm," and took the part of the four characters. His portrayal was of such high caliber that he will be busy the next three weeks presenting the same play before various luncheon clubs of the county who have asked him to come before them.

Mr. Kersey talked on "Who Are Educated?"

"Learning of book knowledge is not enough," he told the "class." "An earmark of education is the student's attitude to the world work. The acceptance of a responsibility toward this work, and solving the problems of the world, is a mark of education."

Following Mr. Kersey's address, Mr. Tillery was presented his diploma by Mr. LeRoy E. Lyon, president of the board of education, who admonished the graduate to remember he could find two ways of life, one to serve himself and the other to serve humanity.

Mr. Tillery is the son of Mrs. Mildred Durr of Placentia. He hopes to continue his educational pursuits at the University of California at Berkeley.

Gambling Halts in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 27 (AP)—All gambling places, both for dice and card games, were closed down throughout the city June 25.

• THIS IS THE HOTEL *which everybody praises* IN NEW YORK

• The modern, smart, *friendly* hotel with 800 outside rooms, all featuring bath, shower, sunshine and radio. Convenient to everything. Single from $2.50, double from $3.50.

• HOTEL MONTCLAIR

Lexington Ave. 49th to 50th Sts., N.Y.C.

SHATTUCK INN

AT THE FOOT OF MT. MONADNOCK

JAFFREY, N.H.

Tennis and water sports. Miles of trails. Saddle horses. Open fireplaces. Elevator. Weekly rates $30 up.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

EN ROUTE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR THIS SUMMER . . .

Feel the thrill

THOUSANDS

enjoyed last year

When you go to Chicago this Summer to see the 1934 edition of "A Century of Progress"—travel in comfort on one of these B & O *air-conditioned* feature trains. Enjoy cool, fresh, clean air—always at a pleasant temperature—without drafts, dirt or noise, no matter what the weather. Good meals, quiet sleep and old-fashioned hospitality add to your comfort.

COOL—*as though you were seated by a waterfall*

CAPITOL LIMITED

(STANDARD TIME)

Lv. New York (42d. St. Sta.) 10:20 A. M.
Ar. Chicago . . . . . 8:40 A. M.

WESTERN STATES Limited

Lv. New York (42d St. Sta.) 6:00 P. M.
Ar. Chicago . . . . . 5:40 P. M.

Motor Coach Connection Service from 12 other places in Greater New York direct to trainside at Jersey City—at no extra cost.

These two *air-conditioned* trains also serve Newark, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington.

NO EXTRA FARE ON ANY TRAIN

OVER 1,000,000 PASSENGERS can enjoy B & O *air-conditioning* this Summer, due to increased equipment. Many completely *air-conditioned* trains! More *air-conditioned* cars! Cool, clean, quiet travel—every mile of the way.

Inquire of any B & O ticket agent regarding special low rates and tours to the World's Fair.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

FIRST RAILROAD TO AIR-CONDITION TRAINS

Joyful Housework

Housework is work. No one can deny that. But modern electric service can make it less of a task, enabling you to work with a smile and enjoy more leisure hours.

Oh, Mother, Aren't We Having Lots of Fun!

Dad's idea to use more electricity gives added time for play

Wise dad to provide for extended use of electricity! It's the cheapest way to make household tasks lighter and give mother more time to enjoy the out-of-doors.

Thousands of women have yet to learn the happy benefits of fully utilizing this new means of freedom. Are you one of them? Are you spending too much time in the kitchen? Are you laboring more than is necessary to keep your home in running order?

If so, we advise—*Use More Electricity*. Let electricity do your hardest tasks—washing, ironing, cleaning, cooking. Then you'll have *time* to enjoy many joyous hours in the fresh air and sunshine.

Electricity is your cheapest servant Use more of it!

Electric Hot Water Service offers you these special advantages:

- A low rate established especially for the electricity you use.
- Generous trade-in allowance on old water heating equipment.
- Amazingly liberal terms, as long as three years to pay—only $10 down.
- A constant supply of *clean* hot water—ready whenever you need it.

For further information go to your nearest Edison Shop, or telephone HANcock 3300.

NRA

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Navy to Aid Boston's Fourth

Air Advertising Threatened

Expert Hits Cambridge Police

(Continued from Page 1)

for funds to hire Mr. Garrett. Thus the police were not surprised when he said he had found the fire.

But the patrolmen felt better than their superiors. Mr. Garrett reported that little more than one-third of the ranking officers are endowed with sufficient knowledge, technique and personality to function in a supervisory or executive capacity.

* * *

Mayor Richard M. Russell, out to make Cambridge an efficiently managed city, was delighted with the Garrett report. Carefully he studied its 40 typewritten pages, noting particularly the following inefficiency-confirming point:

During the 14 years ending iin December, 1933, the department spent $19,911.24 for the purchase of motor vehicles. But during that same time $28,142.35 was spent for motor vehicle repair, exceeding the original capital investment more than 41 per cent.

* * *

Then the Mayor's eye lighted on the following highlights among the recommendations:

Lieutenants to street duty, their desk positions to be taken over by sergeants.

Simplification with four major divisions: uniformed force, bureau of investigation, traffic bureau, signal and property bureau. The North and East Cambridge stations would be eliminated.

Radio communication installation and the purchase of 11 new police cars, two fully equipped patrol ambulances, eight new motorcycles, 250 new revolvers of .38 caliber replacing the present .32's and two dozen tear gas bombs.

With auto patrols, gradual reduction could be made in the personnel through regular retirement until the present 235 men had been reduced to 194, with an annual saving of $101,580 or over 19 per cent of present salary costs.

Putting down the report, the Mayor said, "When the recommendations are put into effect Cambridge will have a department second to none in the State."

* * *

More Reorganization

Still happy about his police report, Mayor Russell last night sent a message to the City Council asking reconsideration of the plan he advanced some time ago for the reorganization and consolidation of city departments in the interest of economy. Despite previous opposition, the Mayor hopefully asked appointment of a committee to work out either an alternate plan or to determine the objectionable features and have them modified.

* * *

Steps to Quietness

Cambridge as a university city should have quiet. But the onrush of modern traffic has given that city more noise than it can stand. Last night the City Council passed three measures to reduce noise. The three steps to be taken:

Committee on Public Service requested to investigate quieting of Boston Elevated Railway street cars.

Ordinance prohibiting peddlers and hawkers from crying their wares before 8 a. m. and after 8 p. m. or when they disturb the comfort and peace of the inhabitants.

Securing funds to replace worn-to-the-rim solid tires on Cambridge Street Department trucks that "bump and bounce along the street, shaking houses."

Recovery

Critical Question

Republican Congressman Robert Luce was back in Boston yesterday. Extremely popular, Congressman Luce is considered a sympathetic observer of the Roosevelt program, although an ardent Republican.

Stated Mr. Luce:

"It was wise to put more money at the command of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This lending agency was the child of President Hoover's brain and has been well fostered by President Roosevelt.

"It has been the most useful and successful of all the agencies for relief . . . money lent to the banks has saved from loss their millions of depositors. That lent to . . . corporations has saved the jobs of millions of workers. No other agency has done so much. . . ."

"It is believed that two-thirds of the Senate and three-quarters of the House want inflation and would vote for printing press money.

"The President has staved off the inflationists by securing the authority to do the thing they want. Whether he will use it to an inflationary degree is the critical question."

Police

Tire Robbers' Friend

One more hole in Massachusetts laws which actually encourages criminals was pointed out yesterday by Police Commissioner Hultman, speaking before the Kiwanis Club at the Boston City Club. Said Mr. Hultman:

"Even if you see a man stealing your spare tire you can't have him arrested until you have obtained a warrant. . . . The present system of criminal procedure is the criminal's best friend."

* * *

Pearl Sweepers

A sweeping victory for the Melrose police was granted that efficient body of officers by Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Smith of The Dalles, Ore., as they resumed their motor trip home today.

While sight-seeing at Bunker Hill their car was stolen. In it was a $300 pearl necklace. The car was damaged and abandoned in a collision in Melrose Square. Ready for any emergency, Patrolmen Leo T. Murray and John Wolley appeared with brooms, not to clean up the wreckage, but to seek for the pearls that rugged police fingers might easily overlook.

The first sweepings brought up five pearls. Then came the report that Mrs. Smith's coat had been found in a patch of woods. Off went the officers and their brooms. They brushed and sifted the gravelly ground to find another 25.

With a total of 30 out of the original 60 pearls recovered, Mr. and Mrs. Smith were satisfied; had something to tell the people back in Oregon about Melrose police thoroughness.

* * *

Recovery Without Report

Two Boston police officers, spotting a car at 8 o'clock last night bearing the registration numbers of one reported stolen, arrested Daniel Sullivan, its occupant, prepared to book him as a suspicious person.

Sullivan, led protestingly to the station house, said he owned the car. "Prove it," said the officers. Sullivan, with dismayed expression, went through his clothes. He had no proof of his identification.

Shortly after midnight a friend appeared and substantiated Sullivan's story: that he had reported the car stolen, then had found it, had failed to report its recovery.

Lawrence Mayor Asks Liquor Licensers to Quit

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 27 (AP)—Mayor Walter A. Griffin today requested the resignation of Mr. Bradley Mahoney, a lawyer, and Mr. T. Edmund Donahue, as members of the Lawrence city licensing board for participating in granting liquor licenses in excess of the number permitted by law.

Lawrence has a legal quota of 86, but records at City Hall have shown that 107 licenses have been granted and paid for, representing an excess of 21. The action of the Mayor today was the aftermath of a warning issued by the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission sent to the Lawrence board that if the board did not bring the number of licenses down to the legal quota of 86, the state board probably would prevent the sale of intoxicants in Lawrence by July 1.

Buffalo Library Leads in Credits Of Association

Newbery Medal Awarded to Miss Meigs for 'Invincible Louisa'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 27—Fifty important religious books of 1933-34 were announced at the Religious Books Round Table held in connection with the American Library Association meeting here. The presentation of the list was made by Mr. John F. Lyons, librarian of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary Library, Chicago, and chairman of the committee which made the selection.

In presenting the list Mr. Lyons asserted that publishers are finding religious books easier to sell now than they were five years ago due to the need felt by people in years of adversity for the comfort of religion. The religious books chosen, he explained, were for the general reader and not the specialist, and the list is intended primarily to assist public libraries in making selections.

The most popular religious book of the year, according to publishers' reports, and one unanimously chosen by the committee for this list, Mr. Lyons named as the Rev. Dr. E. Stanley Jones's "Christ and Human Suffering."

The Buffalo Public Library led in points of credit in the appraisal of public library annual reports conducted as an activity of the publicity committee of the American Library Association, the results of which were announced at a meeting of the committee. The Jones Library Incorporated, of Amherst, Mass., ranked second and the following three libraries tied for third place: the Los Angeles Public Library, the Paterson, N. J., Public Library, and the Providence, R. I., Public Library.

Joint Meetings Held

The American Association of Law Libraries held joint meetings with the National Association of State Libraries. The service of the Law Library of Congress to the American lawyer, especially in the fields of foreign and international law, was the subject of an address by Mr. F. Regis Noel, president of the District of Columbia Bar Association, while Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, Yale Law School Library, spoke on reproducing catalogue cards by photographic method.

Meetings were also held by the Association of American Library Schools, the Association of Research Libraries, the Bibliographical Society of America, the League of Library Commissions, and the Library Extension Board.

Cornelia Lynde Meigs received the John Newbery medal for "the most distinguished juvenile book written by a citizen or resident of the United States and published during the preceding year." Miss Meigs, a member of the English department at Bryn Mawr College and the author of many books for boys and girls, received the award for her life of Louisa M. Alcott, entitled, "Invincible Louisa: 'The Story of the Author of Little Women.'"

Need for Publicity

Library trustees have been called upon to meet unprecedented problems in the past four years, Mr. William E. Marcus, president of the Library Board of Montclair, N. J., stated in an address read before the trustees' section of the association. One of the basic needs which the emergency problems have emphasized is that of a program of library development, and more publicity to keep the library from being taken for granted, he said.

Large-scale rural library service programs were advocated by Mrs. Carroll Paul, trustee of the Peter White Public Library of Marquette, Mich. As examples of regional areas for libraries being planned, Mrs. Paul cited an experiment in the Tennessee Valley around Knoxville, to serve about 300,000 persons, and the successful experiment carried out in the Fraser River basin south of Vancouver, B. C.

Classification of Crafts

In an address given before the Art Round Table, Col. Wilfred Bovey spoke on Canadian handicraft. He explained that craft work is of two kinds. One—the craftsman-mechanic in a factory. The other—the man who supplies his own materials, makes, or at least chooses his own designs, and is his own master. Certain work is rural and other work is urban. In the latter class is art metal work, fancy and special weaving, book binding like that of the McGill Library, leather work, batiks, and stencils. Then there are woodworkers, the makers of violins, and carved and inlaid furniture, the producers of beautiful pottery.

Speaking of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild at Montreal, Colonel Bovey said that that body has undertaken the responsibility of coordinating, so far as possible, work throughout the Dominion. The guild has another work, that of organizing education. Another of its responsibilities is promoting the sales of materials.

"Canadian life is in the melting pot, it is in an unsettled state," concluded Colonel Bovey. "The next few years must see it become crystallized and stabilized in a new and satisfactory form. We cannot let it become fluid and deteriorated. No individual activity will add more to the material prosperity and mental satisfaction of men and women, nothing will contribute more to individual, and so to national stability than the maintenance and development of the arts and crafts of Canada."

Federal Agents Open New War on Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

of American law under federal impetus and years of educational effort.

Not only President Roosevelt, but Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, and Dean Miller have just emphasized the deep importance of this procedural change in unifying procedure, cutting red tape and reducing costs, and have expressed the belief that the example of this particular move in the federal courts is certain to spread to state courts and to other branches of the law.

Practically unobserved by the average layman, this reform—advocated unsuccessfully for a quarter of a century by the American Bar Association—has slipped through almost overnight.

These changes sould not have been made so easily save for the long preliminary campaign, which showed little result at the time; and they are now being accompanied by a more aggressive and militant fight for improved justice by the American Bar Association than it has ever waged before.

"Everybody knows," declared Mr. Elihu Root, "that the vast network of technical rules of evidence and procedure which prevails in this country serves to tangle justice in the name of form. It is a disgrace to the legal profession. It is a disgrace to our law, and a disgrace to our institutions."

Legalized Tape is Cut

This is a "disgrace" which legal observers declare is now being wiped out; whose elimination will simplify justice and make it cheaper; whose elimination will eventually help put the gangster where he belongs, in jail.

The appointment of Dean Miller as special assistant to the Attorney-General to assist the Solicitor-General strengths the Roosevelt Administration at a point where it has been weakest—in arguments before the Supreme Court. Dean Miller will not use his experience of the criminal law directly in his new task. It is an open secret in the capital that the preparation and argument of vital cases before the High Court has not been fully satisfactory, indeed a shake-up in the department has been looked for.

Dean Miller's quiet voice and youthful demeanor are familiar to every member of the bar association. When many first-rank lawyers shunned the criminal law as something that might contaminate them, Dean Miller has sought to make the criminal law section of the association a vigorous means for reform.

Will Have Moley's Aid

His advice in the inner circles of the Administration in this particular field are likely to be expansive. It can not be forgotten that Prof. Raymond Moley who still is a power in the Administration, is an ardent student of the same subject.

"One of the greatest obstacles to a more efficient administration of justice in this country," said Dean Miller, before the Federal Bar Association, one day before his new appointment, "and one of the greatest causes of popular protest against what the people regard as inefficient administration, lies in the rules of procedure which govern the trial of causes in our various courts.

"Confusion and uncertainty became so bad that in one of the reports of the Senate Judiciary Committee it is said that the practice of law in the federal district courts is 'the most difficult and uncertain of the whole civilized world.'"

Now, Dean Miller pointed out, the situation is to be reformed. The United States Supreme Court is to prescibe uniform procedure rules, instead of the Legislature. Quicker, cheaper justice, devoid of red tape, is apt to be facilitated.

This is only one aspect of the wide changes in the machinery of justice now under way.

At the same meeting, Mr. Cummings pointed out that crime today undoubtedly aggregates several billion dollars each year" in the United States. It constitutes "an appalling drain upon the economic resources of our country," he said.

As now constituted, the Department of Justice is out to smash crime in the United States.

With no expectation of over-night success, the authorities contemplate a steady fight, and the full utilization of important new anticrime laws recently enacted.

Canadian Craftsman

Col. Wilfred Bovey
Speaker at Library Convention

Judge in Illinois Sees Need of More Liberal Paroles

Says Many Persons Kept in Prison Who Would Be Better Out of It

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 27—While the present system of parole of prisoners appears to be facing a showdown, the Interstate Parole Conference here yesterday heard a plea for a liberalized system which would make it still easier to free prisoners who appeared to be worthy of another chance. The speaker was Judge Harry M. Fisher, of the Circuit Court of Cook County, who said, "Society was being definitely harmed by keeping incarcerated persons who are fit to take useful places in society."

"But parole is not popular today," he continued. "Nothing that we are doing other than punishing and punishing severely appears to be popular. But in my opinion the parole system has within itself the possibility of giving the states a sane, humane and effective administration of the criminal law."

Judge Fisher pleaded for a new approach to the treatment of offenders, an approach which would take into consideration the character of the offender as well as the character of the offense, which, he said, was equally as important for the protection of society as for the protection of the individual. Such a code is being prepared in Illinois, he said.

It is as unfair to society as to the individual, he continued, to keep prisons filled with people who do not need to be kept there, allowing the prisons to become so crowded that there is not room for the really dangerous offenders.

The prisons have become so full in Illinois, it was stated by Mr. A. L. Bowen, director of public welfare for the State, that it will be necessary to provide additional accommodations. At the same time, he declared, the parole system, which makes it possible to thin out the prison population, appears to be in serious jeopardy unless some means is found by this conference to throw safeguards around the freeing of prisoners so that society can be guaranteed their offenses will not be repeated.

Interstate agreements for the supervision of paroled prisoners are being discussed at the meeting.

Fairer Taxes Nation's Need

(Continued from Page 1)

tinued, "that more than $1,000,000,000 has been spent on armaments and virtually no attention has been given the distress of public schools."

Even before Professor Groves had spoken, a committee of the teachers had approved a resolution opposing the sales tax and urging greater dependence on inheritance and income taxes. Another committee approved a relief program for recommendation to distressed communities, which included budget limitation:

The advancement of the date of tax payments to the beginning of the fiscal year, the tax payments to be made at least quarterly, if so desired;

The provision for liberal interest rates for the prepayment of taxes and a penalty rate of at least 8 per cent for nonpayment of taxes;

The establishment of corporations empowered to lend money to tax delinquents for payment of taxes at 4 per cent, with a service charge not in excess of 2 per cent;

The enactment after state legislation empowering fiscal officers to act as receivers of property owned by tax delinquents with the right of a first lien on such property.

The merits of the NRA were the subject of considerable controversy as a resolution was advocated by one of the committees which criticized the Administration for overemphasizing the rights of employees and urged labor to depend less on the NRA and take a more aggressive stand in working for its own good. Opposition to this resolution by other factions was responsible for postponement of final action until a later meeting.

Roosevelt's Mother Chats With Britain's King and Queen

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, mother of the President of the United States, visiting in England, went to Buckingham Palace for tea with the King and Queen yesterday.

As Mrs. Roosevelt left the private apartments of Buckingham Palace, to which few visitors penetrate, it was being said in official quarters here that seldom has a stranger made an impression so gracious and friendly. Mrs. Roosevelt is described as "the most effective Ambassador of good will ever sent to Great Britain by the United States."

It was a neighborly call. Mrs. Roosevelt didn't even know she would hear from the King and Queen. Their Majesties sent a friendly note to the American Embassy. They hoped the mother of the President would find time to come over to Buckingham Palace, and they suggested tea.

There was none of the court etiquete which precedes the usual presentation at Buckingham Palace. She merely went out to tea, assuring the Ambassador she would be back in time for dinner. Seldom, it was said at the Palace, has a visitor come with such charming informality. There were no politely formal questions, and equally strained answers. Mrs. Roosevelt met the King and Queen on common ground, and in a moment was talking to them as if they were old friends.

Old Mayan Writings

The earliest known description of the Maya ruins in Yucatan, dating from about 1630, was found in the Vatican library.

Peace Outlook Found Brighter Than War Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

cross of interests which arise from Russia's new position in favor of world peace, so that she can preserve her internal economic program.

In a public address in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, last night, Mr. Devere Allen editor of the World Tomorrow, discussed the subject, "Dictatorship and Revolution in Europe." He said that the clash and conflict in Europe today serve to remind us that the issue is not merely one of dictatorship against democracy.

Scarcely anywhere in the world at the present time is democracy more than a catchword of the old tradition, he declared. In most of the globe, he said, "even what true democracy we had has been eliminated in favor of dictatorship, and where it still exists in name it has been sharply modified."

Defining the various forms of dictatorship, Mr. Allen termed President Roosevelt's New Deal a "delegated dictatorship" where emergency powers have been granted by consent of the people. He explained three outstanding differences between revolutionary dictatorship of the Soviet Union and reactionary dictatorship of Fascist countries.

The Soviet authorities, he said, whatever may be their shortcomings, have not been imperialistic toward neighboring peoples. Both the Italian and German types of dictatorship indoctrinate children in the hope and aim of imperialistic conquest and the militarism upon which it must depend.

The Russian dictatorship, while severe in its repression, is regarded in theory at least as temporary, whereas the Fascist states glorify dictatorship as a permanent ideal of government, Mr. Allen said.

The revolutionary dictatorship of Russia does aim at establishment of a state in which industrial welfare will include security first for the masses, while both in Italy and Germany private profit and the minority of influential industrial barons have been retained in power.

In conclusion Mr. Allen declared that Fascism might be "vividly and not inaccurately described as magnified company unions; that it is not a theory of the state nor a philosophy of government; it is an economic pattern wrought out of ambition and experience in obtaining ruling power. It has served as a promised land for the middle class, which, disillusioned and disorganized, became fully ready for the glib pledges of a demagog. It has also become in a shaky world, a self-conscious device to prolong the life of a tottering capitalism."

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital - - - - $1,500,000
Surplus - - - $3,000,000
BOSTON OFFICE
50 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

Yes!
We can launder your washable frock or suit so it will look like new. Why not try us next time?
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Beacon 1700 ■ Brookline ■ Shore Routes

RUBBER GOODS
of Every Description
RUBBER BALLS, RUBBER NOVELTIES, PLUMBERS' RUBBER SPECIALTIES, TUBING, HOSE, BOOTS, SHOES and CLOTHING, OIL CLOTHING, BEACH NOVELTIES.
India Rubber Goods Stores, Inc.
Merchants Row and Faneuil Hall Square
Boston, Mass. Lafayette 2389

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins JULY 10
Join Our 1935 VACATION CLUB

Prescription Opticians
Quality Glasses To Fit Your Face and Pocketbook
Bartlett & Son Company Opticians
346 Boylston Street
Near Arlington Street
BOSTON

MONEY AVAILABLE FOR MORTGAGES
ON MODERN HOMES OCCUPIED BY OWNERS
ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1864)
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
Deposits $14,850,000
Surplus 1,595,000
Deposits Commence to Draw Interest On the 15th Day of Each Month

NEW YORK CITY
Globe Carpet Cleaning Co.
Incorporated
Our Specialty
Chinese and Oriental Rugs
FREE STORAGE to SEPT. 1st
Estimates Cheerfully Given. Special rates to Churches and Reading Rooms
Adequate insurance carried on all goods while in our possession.
529 Worthen Street, Bronx
Tel. Dayton 9-5400
Long Island Branch
76-14 Roosevelt Avenue
Jackson Heights
Tel. Newtown 9-3350
QUICK SERVICE

May I help you?
My business is to gown women smartly—at prices they can afford to pay!
Hundreds of charming frocks, all of the prevailing materials and rarest combinations. All sizes, 12 to 44; also half sizes.
Priced from $7.95 to $25.00
ANNA B. HAAS
SMART WOMEN'S WEAR
389 Fifth Ave., at 36th St.
NEW YORK
"A Charming Store on the Second Floor!"

SPORTSWEAR
DRESSES
MILLINERY
ACCESSORIES
Emily SHOPS
35 Temple Place, Boston
Fifth Avenue, New York
Harrisburg, Washington

For Children . . . and for Adults, too!
PERMANENT FOOT COMFORT
Designed and fitted by experts long trained in foot problems, Tru-Form shoes combine definite, long-lasting foot comfort with the smartest, newest footwear styles.
Tru-Form SHOES
Scientific Footwear Service
NEW YORK CITY:
180 West 231st Street at Broadway
1953 University Avenue at Burnside
WHITE PLAINS: 153 Mamaroneck Ave.
HEMPSTEAD: 271 Fulton Avenue

OTIS SHIRTS and SHORTS
ATHLETIC SHIRTS of fine combed lisle. SHORTS of excellent quality woven broadcloth, pre-shrunk . . . 50c each
Charles David
232 Mass. Ave. and North Station, Boston

A NEW GOLD RUSH
WE PAY CASH FOR OLD GOLD WATCHES, RINGS DENTAL GOLD, AND ANY OLD DISCARDED PIECES OF JEWELRY
Look in your old trunks, bureaus and closets. Bring in your collection and receive the highest prices in history.
REAGAN, KIPP COMPANY
BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER FOR OVER 20 YEARS
Mail orders given careful attention.
162 TREMONT STREET, Next to Keith's Theatre, BOSTON
Licensed by The Government to Buy Your Gold and Silver

When Visiting Boston
Enjoy good food midst clean, wholesome surroundings.
Lunch and Dine at
"The Gateway"
252 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
Near Christian Science church
Open Daily 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays till 10 P.M.
The best in foods
No liquor dispensed
Lowest possible prices

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Official Brake and Headlight Station, No. 280
Motor Overhauling and Rebuilding—Body Repairs—Painting
TRICO VISIONAL WIPERS
We are equipped to handle any job, regardless of size.
H. W. Johnson & Co.
INCORPORATED
796 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Regent 3005—3006

Frocks for all Occasions
Printed chiffons, silks, voiles and cotton frocks in the season's newest creations.
from $3.95
All our Hats greatly reduced.
—Open Evenings—
Ludwin's ADORABLE
177 Mass. Avenue, Boston KEN. 3275
Formerly with Harrod's Stores, London, England, and L. P. Hollander's, Boston

PONTIAC
Sales — Service
Proved in 1933—
Improved in 1934
MOTOR CAR CO. of N. E.
850-860 Commonwealth Ave.
(PONTIAC VILLAGE)
BOSTON
Please call Mr. Crandall W. Forbes, LONg. 5360

Waldorf at the Sign of the Red Apple
COLD BOILED HAM
WHETHER THE DAY IS HOT or chilly . . . whatever the time of year, there seems to be no meat served over the Waldorf counters that enjoys a larger demand than our cold boiled ham.
If you order the Cold Boiled Ham "special" we are featuring for Thursday . . . served with fully ripened tomatoes, chow mato relish, potato salad and rolls and butter, note the flavor of Waldorf ham. See for yourself what I mean by the sweetness and the delicate smoky flavor of this delicious and tender meat. It is not just ham . . . far from it. It's outstandingly good.
J. J. Curry, President
Delicious Every Day Specials
COLD BOILED HAM, Sliced Tomatoes, Chow Mato, Potato Salad, Rolls and Butter 30c
FRESH GARDEN SALAD, Tomato, Cucumber, Radish, Cole Slaw, Onion, Asparagus, Mayonnaise, Rolls and Butter 30c
WIN A CASH PRIZE
Waldorf $2500 LETTER CONTEST
Ask Our Cashiers for Entry Blank
There are Waldorfs in These Cities:
ALBANY, N. Y. — BOSTON, MASS. — BRIDGEPORT, CONN. — BROOKLINE, MASS. — BROOKLYN, N. Y. — BUFFALO, N. Y. — CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — CHELSEA, MASS. — EVERETT, MASS. — FALL RIVER, MASS. — FITCHBURG, MASS. — HARTFORD, CONN. — HAVERHILL, MASS. — HOLYOKE, MASS. — LAWRENCE, MASS. — LOWELL, MASS. — LYNN, MASS. — MALDEN, MASS. — MANCHESTER, N. H. — NEWARK, N. J. — NEW BEDFORD, MASS. — NEW HAVEN, CONN. — NEWTON, MASS. — NEW YORK CITY — PAWTUCKET, R. I. — PITTSFIELD, MASS. — PROVIDENCE, R. I. — QUINCY, MASS. — ROCHESTER, N. Y. — SALEM, MASS. — SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — SOMERVILLE, MASS. — SPRINGFIELD, MASS. — SYRACUSE, N. Y. — TROY, N. Y. — UTICA, N. Y. — WALTHAM, MASS. — WATERBURY, CONN. — WORCESTER, MASS.
There IS a reason why more than a million people each week eat at the Waldorf

Summer Theaters Spring Up Throughout New England As Doors to Broadway

Actors Now Rehearsing All Over New England For New Plays and Revivals of Favorites; Little Pay, Much Fun for Efforts

With a skip and a jump—having recently proved itself a laboratory for winter Broadway and therefore not subject to NRA wage regulations—the summer theater is blossoming forth again. For it is to be understood of course that actors often receive only regular meals, a bed and a good coat of tan for their summer's work—none of which is to be despised in these days.

The activity of summer companies, however, is now becoming such an accepted adjunct of the winter theater that one finds it difficult to inject new themes. Yet the picturesque qualities of actors practicing on beaches, cows witnessing dress rehearsals and the idyllic get-back-to-natureness of it all provide ever-fresh delights.

Good Productions

It can no longer be said that what summer ventures lack in skill, they make up for in color. The color is still there; but wise producers are no longer depending on this alone to attract their patrons. Good plays, companies of merit, and at least plausible productions are the rule these days, whether it be on a barge on Long Island Sound or in an abandoned Vermont church.

The schedule for this summer's ventures indicates a season comparable to last year's, though perhaps with a cut in the number of playhouses Try-outs for new plays appear to be fewer, partly, it seems, through lack of good scripts. Lawrence Langner, Virgil Geddes and the Repertory Playhouse Associates are the only producers who will confine themselves to new plays. Most of the more prominent stands will attempt at least one or two new pieces, however.

Maine

The Lakewood Theater at Skowhegan, which led the way in the summer theater movement some 34 years ago, has been running for several weeks. It is invariably the first to open its doors. The company is of the usual high order, the top price is a dollar and Skowhegan will have its customary first-rate entertainment. Other Maine theaters include Leighton Rollins' Mount Desert Playhouse, Bar Harbor, which opens on July 24 for a program of new plays and revivals; Boothbay Harbor's Theater-in-the-Woods, housing a student company under the direction of Harry and Cicely Irvine, who give Friday and Saturday night performances during July and August; the Garrick Players, Kennebunkport; the Manhattan Playhouse at Ogunquit, opening July 2, directed by Walter Hartwig, who will present among other attractions Maude Adams in "Twelfth Night."

New Hampshire

New Hampshire's chief theatrical attraction will be Howard Inches' Dramatic Festivals at Peterborough, opening July 4 in the Town House Theater. Performances there are from Monday to Thursday. The Barnstormers are planning to cover their usual circuit scheduled as follows: Tamworth ((Monday and Saturday), Holderness ((Tuesday), Franconia (Wednesday), Conway (Thursday), and Wolfeboro (Friday). Edward P. Goodnow and Francis G. Cleveland are the directors of the Barnstormers and the opening date is July 9.

Other groups in New Hampshire this summer include: The Forty-Niners, opening July 13 at Chase Farm, in Whitefield; Our Playhouse, under the direction of Alfred Kreymborg and Emile Belivoau, beginning July 5 and giving three performances a week at Peterborough; the Notchland Players, whose season at the Notchland Theater, Crawford Notch, opens on July 7, under the direction of David Russell; the Durham Players, Durham and the Griffith Players, Rochester.

Vermont

The Repertory Playhouse Associates are returning to their familiar stand at Putney, with Herbert V. Gellendre as their director. They give occasional performances during the summer, bringing things to a close with a festival week from August 23 to September 1. One of the more unusual summer companies, R. P. A. is spending its final summer of practice among the Green Mountains preparatory to a Broadway opening next fall.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts will as usual boast its large share o. theatrical ventures. Mr. Raymond Moore will include a number of successes of the past season, two tryouts and "Mourning Becomes Electra" on his list of productions, which begins at the Cape Playhouse, Dennis, on July 2.

The Beach Theater at West Falmouth will again be in operation with Otis Chatfield-Taylor and Robert Ross directing. Opening on July 4 the program includes six old plays and two tryouts. F. Cowles Strickland is to operate on a repertory basis this year at his Berkshire Playhouse in Stockbridge. The season opens on July 2.

Other Massachusetts ventures include the Louise Galloway Players at Brookfield, the Lake Shore Summer Theater Colony at Westford, the Gloucester School of the Little Theater at Gloucester, the Marshfield Players, Little Hall, Marshfield Hills; the Nantucket Theater, Nantucket; the Lake Shore Summer Theater, Westford; the Oceanside Theater, Magnolia; the Phidela Rice Players, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard; the Cohasset Players, Cohasset Town Hall; the Wharf Theater, Provincetown, and probably the Toy Theater at South Yarmouth.

Rhode Island

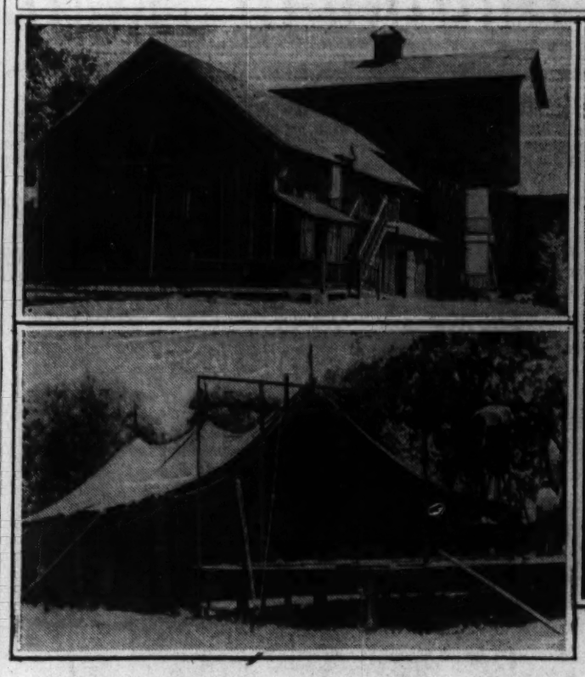
The Casino Theater at Newport, Rhode Island will open its 10 weeks' schedule on July 10, including one new play on its list. Plans are underway for the Theater-by-the-Sea, Matunick.

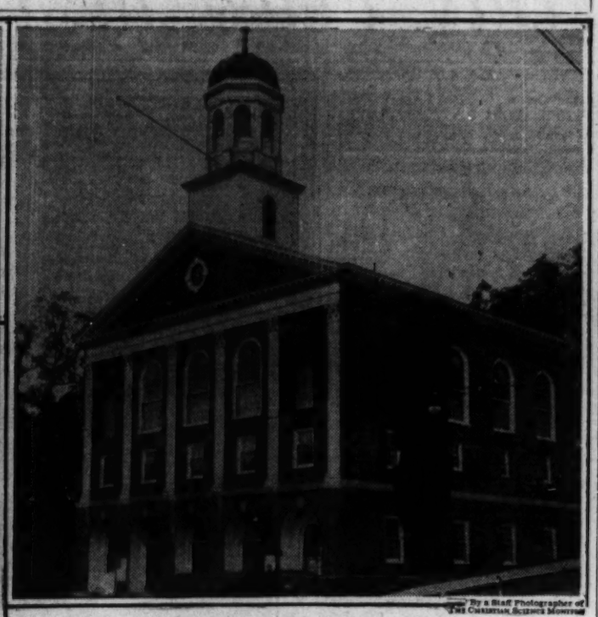
Connecticut

One of the most notable of all the summer theaters is Mr. Lawrence Langner's Country Playhouse at Westport, opening on June 28 with "The Chimes of Corneville," a modernized version of an 1877 opera by Arthur Guiterman. From this excellent organization issued three of Broadway's leading plays last season. The Jitney Players, whose home base is Madison, Conn., will remain there for two months before touring again. Mr. Virgil Geddes will do his usual experimenting with American plays by American playwrights at the Brookfield Playhouse in Brookfield. Greek Evans is opening his series of musical productions by the Norwalk Civic Opera Company at the Theater in the Woods (Norwalk), on June 29 with "The Mikado." Connnecticut will also have: The New York Guilford Players, at Guilford; the Parish Players, Stony Creek; the Greenwich Theater, Greenwich; the Sharon Playhouse, Sharon; the New York Players at Ivoryton; the Griswold Theater at New London, which plans five new plays and five old ones with a visiting star each week.

Although summer ventures as a whole have taken on a much more stable aspect of late years, they still spring up like mushrooms and disappear with equal rapidity. The foregoing summary includes the most important New England groups. Doubtless the present number will increase as the hot months roll by.

In Tent or Town Hall, Summer Drama Goes On





By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Summer Theaters in New England

Upper Left—Remodeled Barn Serves as Country Playhouse in Westport, Conn. Lower Left—Jitney Players' Tent, Madison, Conn. Right—Town Hall, Peterborough, N. H., Home of the Peterborough Dramatic Festivals.

Kettering Urges Courageous Action

(Continued from Page 1)

industrial children. It is my opinion that if left to a group of business men to raise human children the same way that they try to raise industrial children, a child nine months old would have to be earning its living.

"None of the great industries and none of the great developments that we have ever started out to be that. It was some fellow's interest, some fellow's desire to do something, to follow along a certain line, that led up to it.

"When Michael Faraday was showing his first experiments in electro magnetism, some member of the House of Commons asked him of what use it was. He said, 'Well of what use is a new born babe? But you may be able to tax this some day.'

"Consequently today with systems of budgets and systems of projection, and so forth, we get a pretty chilly view of the world.

Grew in Spite of Planning

"The fact that we have so many people who do not believe that we can continue to advance standards of living is simply because they have lacked the imagination, lacked the fundamental knowledge of knowing what our accomplishments are and where they stand in relationship to those things which can be done.

"You happen to be spending this week in the home of the motorcar industry. It was not planned, it grew in spite of planning, because of the service that instrument rendered to the people.

"We need today to recognize that we are in a difficult economic situation. I want to congratulate all of those who have participated in the working out of the emergency situation in which we are today.

"But we must recognize that we are either going to continue to live in an emergency situation or we are going to go some place."

Big Attendance Checked

A late check-up of registrations yesterday showed 7609 Rotarians from all parts of the world attending the convention, which is the Rotary International's twenty-fifth.

Yesterday afternoon was devoted to group meetings of persons in different businesses and professions for discussing problems. Ethics of business life and industry was the theme of the morning speakers.

Business and money making, while a part of life, are not life, declared Mr. Raymond J. Knoppel, past director of Rotary.

"Sophisticates who used to laugh at Rotary have become educated," he said. "They realize something now after watching Rotary that they did not realize before and are admitting it. That is, that there is something in business besides profit.

"There are five types of persons in business. One is the man who considers business only an incident in life. In him I am interested. He is doing something worth while, motivated as he is by the instinct of craftsmanship and putting service above self.

Learn to Handle Machine

"We must learn how to handle the machine in this machine age, for that in itself is craftsmanship. And we must be careful not to divert salesmanship and advertising into a force which would destroy the commodity we produce."

Other speakers were Mr. Charles L. Wheeler, on "Vocational Service," and Mr. Fred W. Grav, president-elect of the Rotary of Great Britain and Ireland, on "Laws and Rules."

Delegates attending the manufacturers' assembly pledged their continued coöperation to the goal of social and industrial betterment and praised the NRA.

Mr. Sidney Payne of Greensboro, N. C., praised the NRA, declaring the codes have effected considerable improvement in business.

Approximately 1200 delegates attended the good-fellowship dinner of the Michigan-Ontario divisions at Masonic Temple last night and listened to the Rev. M. S. Rice of Detroit and Mr. Tsunejiro Miyaoka, charter member of the Tokyo Rotary Club, in brief talks and were entertained by visiting Rotarians.

Women of World Rotary Active in Service Idea

DETROIT, Mich., June 27 (AP)—The women of Rotary International, here with their husbands for the twenty-fifth annual convention, are demonstrating with a variety of talents and accomplishments, their ability to live up to the service idea of Rotary the world over.

The American women, playing hostess to the visitors of their sex from many lands, are showing off their talents and accomplishments with all of the entertainment that they can work into a five-day program, including shopping tours through large department stores where the hurrying crowds puzzle and awe the strangers from distant countries.

Boston Snapshots

Seals Enjoy Themselves—It was warm in the circus tent yesterday afternoon, but the fact that the performing seals looked cool and wet was not the only reason that they were one of the best features of the show, as far as we were concerned. They get so much fun out of balancing balls, playing tunes on trumpets and walking the tight rope, that it is impossible not to share their pleasure.

Clyde Beatty's lions, in spite of an occasional comfortable yawn, go through their paces to the accompaniment of wild-sounding roars, whip cracks and pistol shots. The elephants seem to get a placid sort of satisfaction from showing off their accomplishments, and the trained horses are evidently happy—but a little hurried for a hot day. But the water-cooled seals are just as anxious to go on bouncing balls back and forth as is a dog to have his master continue to throw sticks to be fetched.

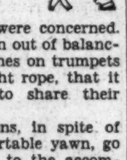
We thought of the baby seal captured the other day by a North Shore boy. Returned to the sea, it insisted on following him home again.

Beside the seals and the lions, the Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus has all the other features that a good circus should have—with emphasis on the animals, which can be greeted at closer quarters in the menagerie tent after the show. There are horses, western riders, acrobats of every description, clowns, a driverless Model T Ford, an Indian bouncing rope expert, and, of course, sundry young men and women on flying trapezes. The Flying Codonas are now with this circus, but the chief thrill of this type is provided by one of "The Famous Hills," who executes somersaults in the air, catching the swinging bar at the end of them, while a sack is tied tightly over his head.

Several hundred children from Boston institutions were the guests of the management yesterday—and their enthusiasm added a lot to the show.

* * *

"To Soothe the Savage Breast"—Whether or not the sergeant at the other end of the line needed soothing, we do not know, but at any rate a patrolman was exposing him to the charms of music, via the police telephone system the other day.



That Italian trio—tambourine, oboe and piano-accordion—which is often heard down town, was playing on Charles Street. The officer on the beat had opened the police telephone box to make his report—but instead of speaking he was holding the receiver out toward to the musicians and beckoning them to come closer. Now and then he would put his mouth close to the instrument and say "Sorry, I can't hear you." The trio was playing "The Wearing of the Green."

* * *

"Sky-Garden"—The decorations of the new "Sky Garden" on top of the Hotel Puritan, are provided at right by several million stars above, a number of lights reflected in the Charles River near by, and a large collection of electric signs downtown, presided over by the gilded dome of the State House. The garden opened last week, with a large supply of awnings, umbrella-covered tables and sun deck furniture.

Man Power Moves Car—The Phoenix family car has plenty of horsepower to propel it around the roads in the vicinity of Lake Chocorua—but this power was not sufficient to elevate it from a gully into which it dived from the highway the other day. Sitting in it when it halted its acrobatic career, Mrs. Phoenix glanced up the steep bank and saw no prospect of continuing her drive.

But at this moment along came a truckload of CCC boys. At the sight of her predicament they were moved by chivalrous instincts. They scrambled down the bank and offered assistance.

"You couldn't possibly lift it out!" said Mrs. Phoenix.

"Oh no?" said the boys, as 30 of them seized it and trundled it back to the road.

Last week the CCC gave similar assistance to a visiting Massachusetts car which had suddenly displayed a longing to explore the woods.

North Carolina Teachers Paid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Of North Carolina's more than 7000 public schools not one was closed last year, and when the teachers scattered for their vacation period all had been paid. "North Carolina is one of the two states of the Union of which this can be said," observed Mr. Cameron Morrison of Charlotte, former Governor and United States Senator.

'Bounces' of Lightning Caught by Film That Traveled at Mile-a-Minute Speed

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 27 (AP)—Photos of a stroke of lightning, which bounced up and down 10 times between the earth and a cloud, although to the eye it seemed a single flash, were made public here last night.

The lightning was caught in a storm here this month by a camera film traveling a mile a minute, made by Mr. A. P. Loomis of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and operated by General Electric engineers.

The first stroke was down, fairly bright, and considerably forked. It appeared to grease a pathway in the air for what followed. This "grease" was ionization, a chain of air particles reaching from cloud to earth, all so highly electrified that they probably made an air column more conductive than the best copper wire.

For a millionth of a second after the first stroke the film was dark. Then down the ionized airway a thin dart of electricity shot from cloud to ground. As it faded a streak of fire shot upward, a tremendously heavy stroke traveling from the ground to the cloud.

Eight times more this was repeated. Each time a thin dart shot to the earth, and a heavy blaze responded, streaking up to the cloud. All lay in the identical ionized air path.

The downward darts traveled at speeds ranging from about 2800 miles a second up to around 7500 miles. The big upward strokes showed speeds of 14,000 up to 23,000 miles a second.

The light downward strokes are called "leaders." Whether they are real darts or just long, thin lines of electricity is in doubt. The picture evidence at present indicates they are more dart-like than anything else.

The Pittsfield pictures supplement photos taken in South Africa by Dr. B. F. J. Schonland. He found these leaders and that some of them traveled nearly five miles from cloud to ground. In nearly all his pictures a leader preceded a main stroke. At Pittsfield, however, there was no leader ahead of the first flash. Also this first flash was the only one which forked.

New Hampshire Calls Lottery Story False

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 27 (AP)—Mr. Ralph W. Davis, chairman of the New Hampshire Racing Commission, informed that lottery tickets on an alleged sweepstakes to be run off at Rockingham Park were being widely circulated throughout New England, declared emphatically last night that no such lottery existed and that none could exist, under the law.

The racing commission chairman reiterated the statement issued by the commission a year ago at the time of the introduction of legalized betting in New Hampshire warning the public not to purchase parimutuel or betting tickets outside the Rockingham Race Track in Salem.

There, and there alone, is betting legal, he said, and any wagering elsewhere, such as selling tickets on a sweepstakes, renders the participants in such action liable to the penalties of the law.

Treasures in Poetry or Prose 'Discovered' by Boy Explorers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Who says the spirit of exploration is extinct? To be sure, the days have passed when youngsters forsook their quiet homes for a life of adventure "under sail." But Mr. Clarence A. Westphal, an English teacher of this city, has proved that the fascination of discovery is just as great today as when stately square-riggers plied the seas.

Acting upon this supposition, Mr. Westphal started an explorers' club. Though the terms of this club are nautical, its goal is literary. Thus the Literary Explorers, as they are called, have for their Treasure Chest a small booklet of classical poetry and prose. Digging into this chest, they have uncovered golden thoughts and literary gems from the store of the world's greatest writers.

While not too severe, membership requirements are sufficiently difficult to insure a real interest. When an explorer has memorized 25 selections from the Treasure Chest, he is entitled to the Pilot Wheel emblem and membership in the club.

Recently Mr. Westphal received the following letter from Olin Stancliff, Eagle Scout of the Boy Scouts of America and dog team driver for the Byrd Antarctic Expedition in Little America: "Thought you would be pleased to know that I have given your booklet to two school boys in New Zealand. One copy will be placed in the library at Little America. The members of the expedition to whom I have given copies are very well pleased with this. Personally I think it's quite a book."

One explorer, who not only dug deeply into the Treasure Chest, but makes good use of the riches he found within, is Eddie Sapelo, a Polish boy of Manchester, whose instinct was for the "Low Way" of adventure on city streets. He was a member of a notorious gang, known only too well to police. Through friendly interest of Mr. William R. Westwood, secretary of the Manchester Boys' Club, Eddie joined that club. After that he broke up the gang and persuaded its members to join the club. Mr. Westphal learned that Eddie was an explorer without a ship or a chart. He led the boy to the Treasure Chest and now Eddie is wearing his Pilot Wheel emblem, having become a member of the Literary Explorers by learning 25 selections from the Chest.

It is the founder's intention to add degrees in the form of spokes for a large pilot wheel as the next step for the club. Spokes will be awarded when an explorer has memorized 25 quotations from the Bible, from Oriental prose and poetry, from early Greek and Roman literature and sayings of international personalities.

Due to his success in introducing the Treasure Chest to the Manchester Boys' Club members, the National Association of Boys' Clubs is considering incorporating the idea into a national program.

Nu Bone

features "Hollywood Net"

Be cool and comfortable during the hot weather in a NUTREND foundation made of "Hollywood Net." This ideal garment actually allows the body to breathe and though lightweight the strong mesh "stands up" as thousands of enthusiastic wearers are willing to testify. The same interesting features that distinguish NUTREND are found in this mesh garment which is designed to preserve a good figure and correct a poor one. NU BONE CORSET SHOP, 80 Boylston St., Suite 723, opposite elevators, Little Bldg., Boston. HAN. 1613.

Jays the letter shop of Boston

This Is One of an Active Sports Group of

Women's Silk Shirting Dresses 13.00

Fresh, New, Attractively Striped

Dresses that should appeal to the tastes of many of our Monitor Readers. . . . The stripes are in soft colors, subtly blending, not violently opposed. . . . Various athletic observances include the bi-swing back, action plaits, convertible necklines. . . . Details are handled in a typical Jays manner. . . . Really, the cost is slight.

HAYWARD MOTORS INCORPORATED Ford

It pays to trade with Boston's LARGEST FORD DEALERS ALWAYS Boston's Largest Stock of New and Used Ford Cars

1019 Commonwealth Ave.

STADIUM 3400 OPEN EVENINGS

Flowers for Remembrance

We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition

By WIRE *If Friends Are Far Away*

Pennphone LIB. 4317

Penn The Florist

124 Tremont Street Boston

Clip this and send for information about the John Hancock Retirement Fund Policy—protection for your family, income for yourself.

John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts

JOHN HANCOCK INQUIRY BUREAU 197 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

C.S.M.-34

HEAR WITH NEW COMFORT

A great achievement in hearing aid construction is the new Super Sonotone. Lighter and smaller than former devices, it gives true and clear reproduction of sound without the disturbance of static or distortion.

Every possible refinement has been built into the Sonotone to make it more unobtrusive, more attractive, and more effective than old-type hearing aids. Only by trying the Sonotone is it possible to know the ease it brings to hearing.

FREE TEST

A free test in your home or office or at Sonotone headquarters in Boston can be arranged. Ask for booklet.

Sonotone

Sonotone Department

E. F. MAHADY CO.

857 Boylston St., Boston

Tired of the usual Summer Shoe? See our WHITE PIQUE OXFORD with perforated kid trim. $12.75

Kid-lined to give you proper support. Blissfully cool and perfect with summer cottons and sports clothes. Easy to keep looking well!

THAYER McNEIL

47 Temple Place

414 Boylston Street

Coolidge Corner

Wellesley Square

We're Sorry Mr. Postmaster!

We're sorry we couldn't give you this business. Due to circumstances outside our control, we were unable to send the post cards which our regular customers have learned to expect.

Here's the Post Card We Didn't Send

—and if you're interested, here's the message (*though maybe you don't read post cards*). Will all our customers please consider it personal mail . . .

NOTICE TO OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS

ADVANCE SELECTION DAYS of Morse's Annual Midsummer Clearance Sale start today for our regular patrons. Huge stocks of Morse clothing, smart furnishings, and hats are available now at

SAVINGS AS HIGH AS 33⅓%

The sale will not be advertised until July 4th. Come in today--tomorrow--as soon as you can, while selection is at its best!

Leopold Morse

Leopold Morse Co.

DOWNTOWN at Adams Sq. BOSTON UPTOWN at 45 Summer St.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Kristina Day Fêted in Traditional Swedish Style

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Pretty Northland Custom

One of the Many Name Days Specially Celebrated

By Esther Gunnison Kingdon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SWEDISH women enjoy two fête days celebrated in their honor—birthdays and name days. On both occasions the home of the fêted lady is open to friends who come during all hours of the day bringing gifts of embroidered linens and cushion laces, pastries of great variety and flowers—potted or arranged in gay bouquets.

Name days in Sweden however, are inclined to be associated with "grandmother's generation" and grandmother treasures this cherished hearth celebration with its friendly tradition.

Scandinavian names especially honored are: Anna (December 13), Maria (February 28), and the names belonging to the summer week termed by the Swedes as "Ladies' Week." Beginning July 18 with Sara, Ladies' Week names include Margareta, Johanna, Magdalena, Emma and Kristina.

Kristina, a name beloved of Swedes, offers an opportunity for the celebration of a typical Swedish fête day. With the break of dawn while the birch and linden are still asleep and the woodland violets and forget-me-nots are yet drenched in dew there is a merry bustle in the home of the grandparent who bears the name Kristina.

A pretty bit of ceremony accompanies the preparation of the coffee tray. After it has been spread with the best linen, a slender garland fashioned from the daintiest birch leaves is placed around the edge of the tray forming a delicate frame for the plates of kringlor, sprits, and small sweet cakes. The coffee must be prepared in the burnished old copper pot with the dipper handle and a cup from the "best set" awaits it. In the middle of the tray—in a low piece of Orrefors glass, are lily of the valley and forget-me-nots.

Awakened With a Song

Grandmother is awakened with a song. A group of young people perhaps, gathered outside her window are singing a hymn to the morning. Or it may be her own family dressed in colorful peasant clothes to greet Kristina-day with music!

The tray is left at her bedside and the maid curtseys as she greets her mistress, "I have the honor to wish you happiness!" after which she hastily tidies the room already fresh from yesterday's cleaning. The family and the earliest guests come in to leave their gifts and they, too, wish grandmother happiness. The old lady smiles modestly over her food and gently touches her gifts while someone lifts the lace cap from her hair and pins a nosegay there instead.

While forenoon callers are being served, the coming of the postman is joyfully hailed. Letters and messages ranging from original bits of poetry to gayly lettered cards bring felicitations from absent relatives and friends. These are put aside to be read later in the day. For the present, grandmother directs preparations for serving the afternoon guests—intimate friends, some of whom have Ladies' Week names and have been asked to come in the early afternoon.

Grandmother herself must lay out the coffee bread and cakes on the long table in the living room. She has 22 varieties of pastries and "small bread." Her good friend Johanna, the curate's wife, had only eighteen!

The Scandinavian hostess beams over her well-provided board. There are breaded wheaten wreathes topped with a crust of sugar; saffron bread and "rosen kaka"; butterfly rolls, glazed "kringlor" and soft "kringlor," cinnamon rolls and ginger cake.

There are "sprits," and "kiflets" made with finely chopped almonds, meringues and ginger hearts; dark, crisp spice cookies and small crescent-shaped butter cookies. There are many shapes and varieties of "kex" and rusks, some fragrant with cardamon, others streaked with paper-thin layers of nutmeg, clove and sugar.

A Little Flag Is Hoisted

The fair white cloth with its border of narrow red stripes is completely hidden. A slender flagstaff with a proud bit of blue and gold hoisted for the occasion, stands near a bouquet of woodland flowers in the center of the table. (The same little flag is a part of the table decorations whenever distinguished guests come to partake of a meal.)

Soon after midday, the ladies bidden to the afternoon festivities arrive with gay greetings and gifts—more flowers and more pastries, linens heavy with embroidery, torchon laces and doilies made on their own cushions. Some bring cakes with heaps of freshly-whipped cream. Candied fruits have been arranged on the little mounds of cream to spell the name, Kristina.

The cakes are cut and the beverage is poured. The guests are urged to sample "a little of each kind" of the coffee-breads and the small breads. But no one wishes to seem forward or obtrusive—a true Scandinavian characteristic—and after a great deal of complimentary fussing on the part of the guests and much urging from the hostess the oldest guest is discovered, and she must serve herself first. Others follow until the youngest is served and the name day feasting progresses with great conviviality.

Grandmother urges her guests to this or a little of that—she fears they are not "making out." Finally the "Kristina cakes" are served and to please the hostess one must sample a little of each. "Tre-tor," fruit, and bonbons are offered as a final delicate touch.

A social hour follows when the never-idle Swedish woman brings forth her crocheting, knitting or embroidering.

When the guests take their leave, the hostess thanks each for coming. The last guest departed, she turns to her table and beams again with satisfaction. The trays and platters are empty; her name day celebration, with its 22 accompaniments not counting the gifts of cakes, excelled all the other Ladies' Week celebrations!

"Margarita," she remembers, "had 14 varieties. Emma had 12, while the curate's wife, Johanna, had only 18!" She, Kristina, had 22, all flavored and spiced in good tradition and served with pride and friendly hospitality.

"Kristina is a good name," sighs grandmother, "especially if one is Swedish!"

Upper Row—A Little Name Day Singer, Dalarne, Sweden. Center—Typical Old Swedish Farmhouse Interior. Right—The Youngest Name Day Caller, Leksand, Sweden. Below—Thin Bread Baking.

As Director of School Lunches

Also Provides Chance to Teach Standards of Living

Women in Food Work Series—3

By Hazel Young
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FORTY years ago, in the city of Boston, a ruling was passed by the school committee, limiting the type of food that could be sold in the city schools. Up to that time the only purveyors of food to the children were the janitors and the corner stores, who in common with most people of that day, knew little or nothing of the composition and value of food stuffs. The New England Kitchen had been started only four years previously by Mrs. Ellen Richards and other far-sighted women to sell to the working classes of Boston plain, scientifically prepared food at low prices. Knowing the high type of work being carried on by this organization, the school committee asked it to supply lunches to the various schools. Thus was started the school lunch movement in Boston and at the same time the school lunch movement in America. A few years later the New England Kitchen became a branch of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and since that time the school lunches in Boston have been supplied by this organization, at no profit to itself.

The present director of the Boston school lunches is Miss Daisy B. Treen, a woman who, like many other active food administrators, has seen this field develop from a few teaching positions to the many and varied activities of the present time. During her senior year at Northfield Seminary, she came under the influence of a woman, trained in this new Science of Home Economics, a woman with the vision to see a little of what the future had to hold for girls. Not only were cooking and sewing taught, but her students were guided to the door of new oportunities. Miss Treen became a student at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York, where she studied Home Economics in so far as it had developed at that time. Upon her graduaton, she was for several years on the staff of the University of North Dakota, where 400 students were fed three meals daily, a noon lunch cafeteria opened, and new buildings with modern equipment added. After further study in Columbia University and experience in the Horace Mann lunch room of New York, Miss Treen came to Boston in 1915. She has seen the school lunches grow from a business supplying 15 counters with lunches and feeding some 8000 patrons daily, to the present status of 34 counters, serving approximately 15,000 students.

Prepared in Large Central Plant

Unlike many cities, the food served in the Boston schools is prepared in a big central plant and is carried each morning to the different buildings, where the city furnishes the space for serving, the stationary equipment and the fuel for reheating. One hundred and sixty women are employed in this central plant and in the different lunch rooms of the city and 380 students—surely a long step from the days of candy and small cakes bought in basements from the janitors. In some schools, an arrangement is maintained between the school lunch organization and the cooking teacher, whereby girls in her classes prepare articles on the menu. These are offered for sale on the counter with the regular food, thus affording the students opportunity to observe actual commercial manufacture and selling.

Not only are lunch rooms maintained in the public schools of the country but interesting experiments are being conducted in many private schools. The North Shore Country Day School of Winnetka, Illinois, under the leadership of its dietitian, Miss Mary Musson, is making its luncheon period a real interval of happiness and relaxation. The younger children sit in classes and are served. The fourth grade and older children are allowed to make their own selections from the counter. Each morning the menu is sent to the classroom and under the wise guidance of the teacher, different food combinations are worked out and the children are guided in paths of sensible food selection.

One of the outstanding features of this lunch room is the active cooperation of the mothers. Each year the Parents' Association in consultation with the headmaster, chooses a chairman, a mother who is "a good mixer" and can work well with other mothers. A schedule of days when various mothers help serve is worked out and it is considered a real privilege to have this contact with the children. The children, in turn, are thrilled at seeing their mothers in this different environment. Such pleasant greetings as are exchanged across the steam table! In every way the lunch room is made the center of school activities and contributes much to the happy school day.

Director Employed by City

In most public school systems of the United States a usual way of handling the school lunches is to have a general director, hired by the city, who supervises the preparation and service of food in the different schools of the city.

Mrs. Mary C. Campbell has been the efficient director of the School lunch rooms in Springfield, Massachusetts, since 1913. Springfield, a city of about 150,000 inhabitants, presents a fairly typical picture of the type of position which is held by many women today in our American cities. Mrs. Campbell graduated from Simmons College, partially working her way through school by cashiering and performing different duties in Boston restaurants. Summers she worked in tea rooms. She went to Springfield when there were two schools with lunch rooms and has helped the system develop to its present status of eleven schools, serving about 7500 people daily and employing 50 women and 135 students. Mrs. Campbell is, herself, an example of her theory that a woman to be a success in this type of work should not only be trained in foods but should have a good knowledge of accounting, a keen interest in people, and readiness to meet any emergency.

It should be gratifying to mothers to know the thought and attention that is given to feeding their children. During recent months, when children have had less money to spend for lunches, it has been possible for them to buy a well-planned meal for 10 cents. Several thousands of these 10-cent lunches are sold each week. A typical menu is:

Spinach with Egg
Bread and Butter Sandwich
Milk
Chocolate Pudding

A good meal, indeed, for a dime! Each day in the Springfield schools 3000 bottles of milk are sold and 1200 orders of soup. A constant attempt is made to have home-cooked food, to serve plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables and to direct the child in the way of wise selection of his meal.

Progress Shown

Mrs. Campbell feels that much advance has been made in the type and quality of food served in American public schools. Credit is due to the loyal efforts of women carrying on this work and to the splendid coöperation of various Parent-Teachers' Associations. She voices the hope that the school lunch may continue to supply the child's nutritional needs and may, also, help him toward working out a better scheme of life. Well planned well cooked and well served lunches cannot help but offer a means of teaching a lesson in good housekeeping, in the elements of good business practice and elementary nutrition. In well managed lunch rooms, something should be gained in the way of social living, consideration for others and general improvement in group habits.

Various other methods of managing school lunches are in practice in American cities. In some cases women's clubs or organizations have charge of this work; in others the lunch rooms are handled by the domestic science departments of the schools; while outside enterprises carry on the work in still other cities.

No one doubts the place that the trained woman has made for herself in this important work. Only a woman well grounded in the study of foods and of good business practice, a woman of broad and sympathetic viewpoints on life should consider entering this field. She should be a person of imagination who is able by her wise and clever planning to clothe the matter-of-fact carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins, etc., in a garb of allure and delight to the growing child. She must be able to handle her workers to obtain the best coöperation and results. She must have poise and courage in the face of criticism. She must, in short, be a real modern business woman!

[Next Week—The Purchasing Agent]

For the Cook's Nook

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Canning Tomatoes Whole

Scald tomatoes and remove skins, pack tight in jars, using hands in order not to break them. Put one teaspoon of salt on top of each filled jar. The kind of jar used in this case was the Mason self-sealing flat rubber edged metal top. Fill washboiler or similar vessel with water and let come to a boil. Turn off fire, set sealed jars on crate or cloths in the bottom of the boiler, completely immersing the jars. Cover boiler and let set until the water is cold, remove jars and put away.

⁂

Cherries

A simple, delicious way to prepare cherries is as follows: Wash the cherries; then into a large jar or crock, place a layer of cherries and a layer of sugar, alternately, until the jar is filled. Seal and keep in a dark place for several weeks. This fruit is especially nice stoned and served on sponge cake with whipped cream. It is also nice for your fruit cake. While the sirup adds a delicious flavor to a glass of iced tea or with other fruit juices.

⁂

Using Left-Overs

Try melting some cheese in a greased skillet, add mashed potatoes, stir frequently and keep covered until cheese is thoroughly mixed. This is a simple and different way of having "cheese au gratin."

Left-over corn-bread is also good crumbled and fried brown in bacon drippings.

Left-over macaroni and cheese is really better fried in a little butter or substitute than it is freshly cooked.

⁂

Steak Roll

Sprinkle with black pepper and flour.

1 slice of round steak about one inch thick; spread
fresh or canned corn, a thick layer; next a thick layer of ripe, skinned tomatoes, either canned or fresh. Sprinkle well with salt. Roll and fasten with skewers. Sprinkle with flour.

Place in a roasting pan with a cupful of vegetable juice, or a little water, and cook in a moderate oven until tender.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Style Points in Summer Shoes

Frosted Effects for Fall Wear Are On the Way

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MANY comparatively low heels, such as the cuban heel, are obtainable in daytime footwear of a comparatively dressy type. Such heels are usually covered with leather. Vamps are short and toes tend to be stubby. There is some interest in colors others than blue and brown. For instance, one of the new numbers for fall is a dull red frosted with black. These frosted effects are decidedly on the way in.

For summer, kid is a favorite material and this is partly due to the fact that it seems wise to offset the higher and more foot-supporting models, which are the vogue, by a soft leather. Metalized kid is important and will be increasingly so. Furthermore, the comfort and common sense of many modish models are mitigated by elaborate trimmings, and combinations of color and materials. Open perforations, cut-out patterns and fancy stitchings are much seen. Side lacings are dressy in appearance and yet aid the fit and comfort of the shoe.

Pumps are becoming more popular. A dart is being used over the instep, which makes the shoe more secure on the foot, and this dart is adorned with various trimmings.

There will be this fall a wide use of such fabrics as tweeds, suitings, and gabardines, which will be combine with patent leather. Novelty leathers, and various types of ostrich will be prominent in the picture. Metal buckles, buttons, bows and rhinestone eyelets will distinguish afternoon and evening models.

The white shoe is more interesting than in some previous seasons. There are, for instance, white linen three-eyelet oxfords trimmed with white glacé kid; white buck trimmed with dark brown mandruse; white piqué with a T-strap and an embroidered design on the toe, composed of eyeleted flowers within an overhanded scalloped border; and white kid T-strap models, with open perforations.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Fruit Jar Refrigerator Dishes

Ordinary glass fruit jars are splendid substitutes for covered refrigerator dishes; and you can see their contents at a glance.

An Orderly Spice Shelf

Keep spices which are used often in a flat lidless box. You can take the box from a high shelf and select the desired spice without disarranging the bottles and boxes usually kept with them.

Napkin Markers

While a week-end guest recently, the writer found a clothespin painted blue clamped upon her napkin. On the side lying upward were the words: "So happy to have you." The morning she was to leave the clothespin had been turned over and read: "Come again." Used in various colors to mark guest's napkins how much laundry they would save!

Mrs. J. W. V., Kansas.

⁂

To Keep the Stove Shining

A bread wrapper or other waxed paper is excellent for rubbing the top of the range to keep it shining.

Mrs. H. H., Illinois.

STRUTWEAR
reverse fashioned
CHIFFONS
ring free
A new knitting process completely eliminates shadows and rings.
Ask for Strutwear at better stores
Strutwear Knitting Co
Minneapolis, Minn.

Enjoy the HOLIDAYS ahead in
ENNA JETTICKS

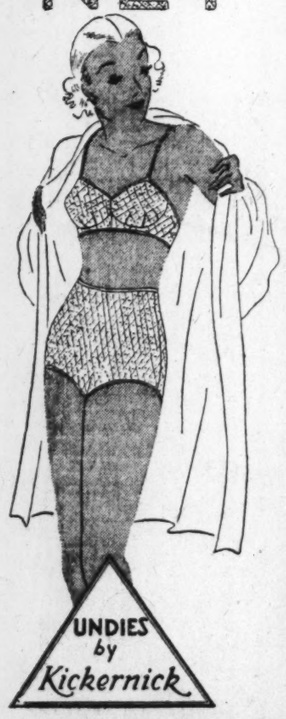
$5 and $6

● Whether it's a holiday, a week-end or a whole summer's vacation, let Enna Jettieks keep you smart and comfortable. Remember, fit takes no holiday with us. We make 180 different sizes and widths, just to be sure that we have yours! That *one* is waiting for you now at your nearest Enna Jettick dealer.

"You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have An Expensive Foot."

ENNA JETTICK Shoes • Auburn, N.Y.

NET



UNDIES by Kickernick

. . . they're indispensable in your summer wardrobe because everyone knows NET allows your skin to breathe and that means being COOL.

● STYLES

Skimpskamps
Bloomers
Stepins
Banded Pants
Panties
Brassieres

Ask your dealer or write

WINGET KICKERNICK CO.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

MONARCH FRUITS
PEARS
'GROWN where NATURE does her "BEST"
Picked at the moment of sun-ripened perfection and canned immediately in Monarch's own canneries. Only the choicest berries and fruits are used.
Choose from
250
MONARCH FINER FOODS
"Quality for 81 Years"
*In the Famous Willamette Valley in Oregon.
Sold by 50,000 Independent Grocers

A New Beauty Aid

USE like a wash cloth. Fits either hand; holds the elusive soap in a pocket; makes bathing a new delight because it cleanses the pores thoroughly. At all stores or sent on receipt of 25c in stamps.
WELLINGTON SEARS COMPANY
65 Worth Street New York
MARTEX Bath Mitt

NEW AMPLIFIED ACOUSTICON

Picks Up a Wider Range of Sound
Transmits It More Accurately

An Entirely
DIFFERENT TYPE
of
HEARING AID

Picks Up a Wider Range of Sound Transmits It More Accurately

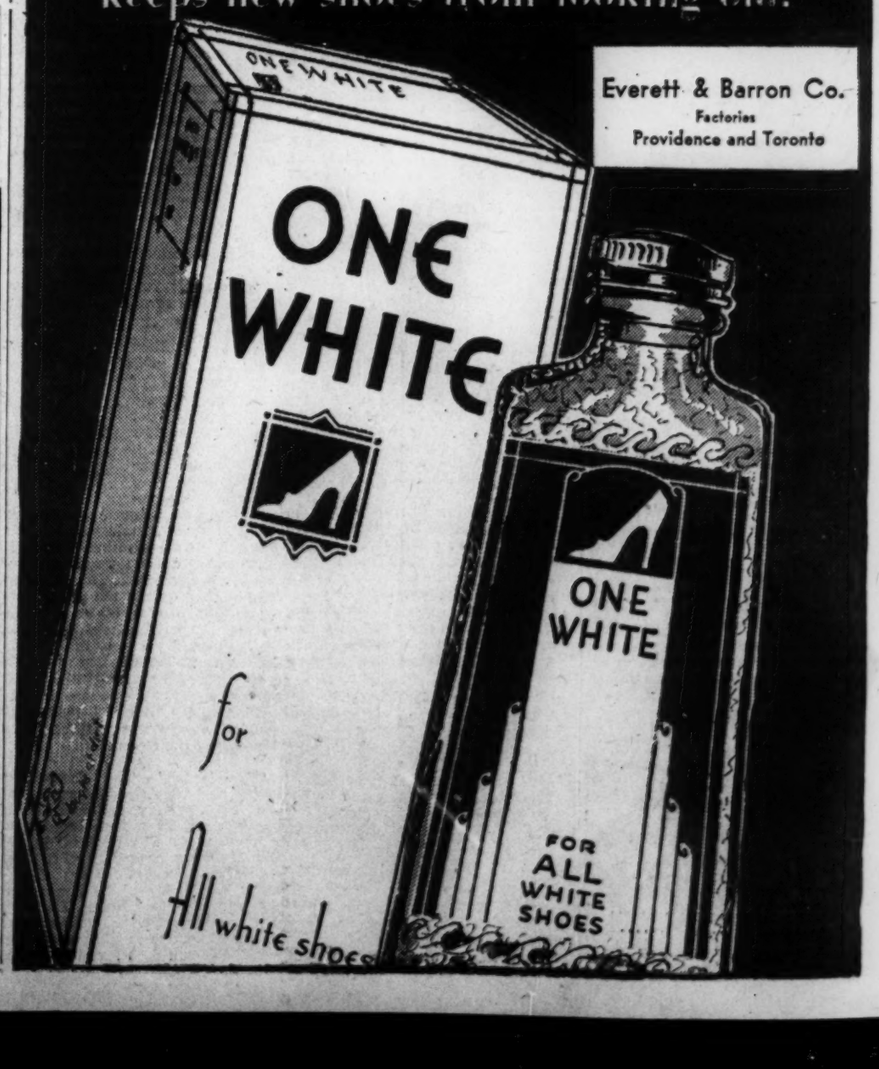
A new forward step in hearing aid construction is embodied in the New Amplified Acousticon. It permits one to hear voices and music over a wider range than in previous devices.

Because of its many new improvements, the Acousticon reproduces sound with greater clarity and naturalness than heretofore. It makes possible the hearing of conversation, concerts, lectures, and the radio with fresh enjoyment. The instrument can be worn with ease and dignity. The small oblong receiver rests comfortably behind the ear, leaving the ear itself entirely free.

Write for complete information.

ACOUSTICON
Since 1903 — *A Product of*
DICTOGRAPH PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.
(Dept. M 2)
580 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

ONE WHITE
for all White Shoes
makes old shoes look new—
keeps new shoes from looking old!



Everett & Barron Co.
Factories
Providence and Toronto

The Home Forum

The Fabulous Journey

WE WERE both at that age where four o'clock in the morning, and eating breakfast by the light of a kerosene lamp, added up to a thrilling total. The lamp made great goblins of light and shadow upon the wall and, watching it, Judy and I quite forgot to eat our oatmeal.

And then the questions, flying back and forth all over the house like live things:

"Was the brown bag closed?—Had mother put in her fur cape or was she wearing it?—Where was the stationery? Packed at the bottom—oh, dear, never mind.—What time was it?"

Judy had but recently graduated from the high chair, although she wailed if reminded of it; and now her curly brown head, with eyes as big as saucers, did not come much above the edge of the dining table.

Out of the listening silence, her pink lips demanded suddenly: "Will we wide in a punkin?"

Weighed down with several additional years of worldly wisdom, I replied loftily: "Of course not. We're not Cinderella. It will be a big stagecoach, with six horses and Bill Quinn to drive it."

I paused entranced upon the subject of Bill Quinn. The first man to come into our experience, whose name was not "mister," he had the strange fascination of a being apart.

But Judy and I, in the importance of our young ignorance, did not know that Bill Quinn and his stage were unusual; because, while other towns had lovely puffing trains for contact with an outer world, our town was still dependent upon the three stage routes.

There was the dusty, rutted Grande Ronde, the beautiful Wilson River route, and the Trask, highest and wildest, which for some perverse reason was always kept open in winter and was hoary with tall tales of deep snow, pack trips and even an occasional hold-up.

We talked about such matters in low voices and managed to finish our oatmeal before mother hurried in looking very *new* in her blue traveling dress and chip hat.

* * *

Presently there was a great shouting outside, and our delighted ears marked the peculiarly musical clink and creak of harness and the impatient thud of horses' feet. Judy got her hat on backwards, and I managed only one sleeve of my coat, in our haste to rush outside to see the great high stage.

We had watched it go swaying past the house at least a hundred times, but now it was somehow more vast, more shining than we had remembered. And a man of consequence was Bill Quinn, waving his whip from the high front seat and smiling down at us.

The two men passengers on the top scrambled off to help with the luggage, and father deposited the three of us carefully inside. It was not nearly as nice there as it was on top, I am sure; but, after all, we were ladies, Judy and I, and as such must stay where we would be out of all the wind and excitement.

Father stood by wistfully and watched us start and waved to us until we turned the corner, and I grew very sad because he was not goingonthetrainalltheway backto-NewHampshire with us.

But I could not stay sad long, not with all the lovely bouncing and the glimpses of things to be had from the windows. Judy and I shrieked joyously at every cow in every field, until mother coaxed us into quiet by promising to relate further adventures of the fictitious Mr. Horatio Tucker, who lived in a hollow tree and was the darling of our hearts.

* * *

After we had rolled and bumped endlessly over the muddy road, and Mr. Tucker had served his purpose for the time being, the stage suddenly stopped. In a moment Bill Quinn appeared at one of the doors and informed us that we were about to ford a small river, and would the ladies care to come on top during the process. It might be drier.

The ladies would. Even Judy's small fat legs scrambled up with alacrity. It was wonderful to be up so high. Like a procession. And to watch the horses plunge briskly into the rushing water, that proved deeper than it looked. Soon they were swimming, dragging the coach along behind them in a jig-jag course, while Bill Quinn shouted encouragement at the top of his lungs and made a great cracking with his whip in the air.

I held my breath and Judy shrieked softly and we looked at mother. But she looked quite calm, almost as if she were enjoying it. So we began to enjoy it, too. And then it was over and we were crunching the pebbly shore under the rim of the wheels.

The stage stopped again and mother descended with dignity, taking the bubbling Judy with her. But I remained behind by express invitation, on the seat beside Bill Quinn, securely fastened in with a leather strap, and for once quite speechless with awe.

With what flourishes Bill Quinn drove, and what tales he told of deer and bear and the other creatures of the mountain forests. And once he let me hold the reins, just back of where his big hands came upon them.

But, like all bliss, this had to come to an end sometime, and finally we arrived at the halfway house, where a fresh supply of horses was kept for the change in mid-journey.

Aware of the peculiar quality of the nourishment to be found in such places, mother had brought a picnic lunch. And, of course, it was the remarkable Bill Quinn who pointed out the perfect place to eat it.

* * *

A long time afterward, remembering that wild, romantic spot, I knew that it could not really have existed on the banks of a far western American river. It had come straight out of *Tannhäuser*.

With true operatic ardor, the banks widened just there and a company of great, branching trees came down close to meet the green, tumbling water. Half a dozen huge, flat boulders shouldered their way practically across that symphonic flood. It was quite complete and ready, waiting for a tenor.

But we were little girls, who knew nothing of such glorious impossibilities; and to us the rocks were made to sit on while we ate hard-boiled eggs and got our fingers sticky with strawberry jam. We even conceived a bright plan to give up coaching entirely and go wading. Familiarity was already beginning to dim the glory of stage-coach travel.

But eventually parental persuasion aroused in us a certain measure of interest in the ceremony of changing horses, and soon we were off again.

The rest of the trip has a dreamlike quality, made up of bouncing on the narrow plush seats, and some peaches foraged from an abandoned orchard along the way.

I tried hard to sit up straight in a corner like mother and be genteel, but certain forces were against me. And I think, at last, I must have joined Judy in a dreamless sleep because, like all fabulous journeys, this one never seemed to have any proper ending.

E. W. G.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months $4.50 One month 75c Single Copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign			
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States			
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	3c	32 pages	5c

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Bldg., 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago ..... 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami ..... 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis ..... 1978 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City ..... 405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Bldg.
London ..... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Berlin ..... Unter den Linden 59A
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Florence ..... Via Maeenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Towing Path: From an Etching by Francis Seymour Haden

IN "The Towing Path," Hampton Court, 1864, we see Sir Francis Seymour Haden at the top of his bent. He himself considered this beautiful etching one of his best plates; though, for some unknown reason, it was never a general favourite. He kept the plate for many years (the third state of the last trial proof (i) was done in 1903) and of trial proof (f) we read: "The figure of the lady is removed, and fresh work is added (in the space thus left vacant) to the reflections in the water."

Seymour Haden was born in London in 1818. As a medical student in Paris, rather than enter into the life of the Quartier Latin, he attended art classes at the Government School of Art, that his eye and hand might be trained to obey with accuracy the dictates of his purpose. Later, when he had become a successful surgeon, he took up etching purely for pleasure and without thought of public opinion or probable purchaser. We can feel unmistakably the influence of Rembrandt in his etchings, whose work he studied and subsequently discussed in print.

The sunshine and shadow of "The Towing Path" embody a limpid quality born of quiet waters and trees, leaf deep. The lady in the foreground may arrest the eye and introduce to us a sense of near-by civilization; but we feel her tranquil poise to be one with the river's ordered flow. Charmed with her inclusion, we pass on to where the trees on either bank greet each other across a narrow neck of water, beyond which lies a stretch of low hills.

It is the spirit of summer, of the countryside, but especially of trees and foliage, that pervades the work of Seymour Haden. In his trees we feel the green moisture of leaves, the rough runnels of bark. They are stanch, weathered and muscular. When we ponder this profound understanding that Seymour Haden held with nature and seek an explanation, may it not be that, instead of imposing a self-conscious interpretation upon his subject, he allowed his thought to expand, meet, merge with and capture that which so many feel, but find impossible to express? Away from peopled places his etchings take us, and with him we watch pale sunlight on the sill of dawn (Early Morning, Richmond) grow to steady sunshine at midday (The Three Sisters) and change with creeping shadows at evening to a mellow light that smoothes away the troubles of the day and leads night gently in (Sunset in Ireland.) Leaving the busyness of life behind, he takes account of waterways and reeds, meadows and trees. His rest is not that which comes when mind and body are spent after storms and turmoil of artistic emotion, but it lies in the unlaboured expression of days that are serene, when the sky is at peace with the world. Thus there is no disturbing element in his work, which flows with the ease of a river and reflects the artist's deep sympathy with his subject.

Rozwijanie Sie Idei

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

RZEC można, że wychowanie polega na pomaganiu w rozwijaniu się właściwych idei w indywidualnej świadomości. W dzieciństwie stopniowo staje się dziecko świadome samego siebie jako istoty. Wkrótce zaczyna ono poznawać otaczające je osoby i rzeczy i rozróżniać je nieco między sobą. Stopniowo pod wpływem wychowania, otoczenia i okoliczności przychodzi do wyciągania określonych wniosków, które mogą być poprawne lub niepoprawne, w zależności od tego, czy rozumuje ono poprawnie lub niepoprawnie.

Przez poprawne rozumowanie właściwe idee rozwijają się przed ludzkością, ujawniając istnienie duchowe, jako wieczny fakt. Te idee duchowe przychodzą do zbudzonej świadomości duchowej, jako emanacja inteligencji boskiej, jako dar Boży dla człowieka. Jeżeli człowiek zwróci swą nadzieję, swą wiarę i swe oczekiwania z tego, co materjalne, ku temu, co duchowe, zaczyna on wtedy postrzegać prawdziwe idee i poznaje, że wszelka inteligencja jest w Duchu, czyli w Umyśle. Jednocześnie postrzega on, że, ponieważ idee są mentalne, muszą one rozwijać się w duchowo mentalnej dziedzinie, w dziedzinie Umysłu boskiego, który znajduje swój inteligentny wyraz w człowieku.

Biblja mówi o człowieku, jako o stworzonym na obraz i podobieństwo Boże. Człowiek, jako obraz i podobieństwo Boga, Umysłu, jest doskonała idea Boża, wyrażająca istotną naturę Bożą i istotny Boży charakter. W dziele „Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Świeeego" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures) str. 502, 503, Mary Baker Eddy, mówiąc o stworzeniu duchowem, wyjaśnia, że „stworzenie polega na rozwijaniu idei duchowych i ich tożsamości, które zawarte są w Umyśle nieskończonym, a które On zawsze odzwierciedla. Idee te tworzą szereg od wielkości nieskończenie małej do nieskończoności, najwyższe zaś idee—to synowie i córki Boże".

Kiedy w jednostce rozwija się ta myśl o człowieku, jako o idei, wtedy zaczyna ona odnajdywać swą rzeczywistą tożsamość i indywidualność i obejmować swe dziedzictwo wolności duchowej. Rozwijanie się tej prawdy, że człowiek jest czysto duchowy i że rządzi nim tylko Umysł nieskończony, albo Miłość boska, jest podstawą rozumienia Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej i przedstawia wielką wartość dla ludzkości. Ta prawda o człowieku, jako o idei Bożej, przenika nauki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej i wszędzie ją przyjmują wdzięczni ludzie.

W swych jasnych naukach Wiedza Chrześcijańska odróżnia ludzkie pojęcie od idei boskiej. Pokazuje ona, że materjalny byt jest niczem innem, jak uzewnętrznionemi wierzeniami lub pojęciami, podczas gdy idea duchowa jest to wieczny wyraz niewzruszonego Pryncypjum. W rozwijaniu się duchowych idei widzimy, że wszystko, co jest rzeczywiste, jest wieczne; również, że wszelka rzeczywistość jest wiecznie dobra, doskonała i zupełna. Musiał to postrzec mędrzec, kiedy oświadczył: „Wiem i to, że cokolwiek Bóg czyni, trwa na wieki, i że się do tego nic nie może przydać, ani z tego co ująć". Pełnia, doskonałość, piękno i wzniosłość stworzenia Bożego ujawniają się w tem rozwijaniu się idei. Zrozumiałe jest, że każda idea w swym rozwijaniu się wyraża swą duchową i wieczną naturę i swój początek duchowy i wieczny.

Idee rozwijają się w myśli tych, którzy gotowi są do rozwoju. Fakt rozwijania się zawiera w sobie fakt czegoś, co ma się rozwinąć. Biblja to tak wyraża: „Jestże jaka rzecz, o którejby kto rzec mógł: wej! to coś nowego? I toć już było za onych wieków, które były przed nami".

Kiedy w myśli Mrs. Eddy rozwinęła się prawda duchowa, której ona dała imię Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, nazwała ona ją odkryciem i obwieściła ją ludzkości w swem dziele „Wiedza a zdrowie" oraz w innych swych pismach. Rozwijanie się to niesie ludzkości wznowioną nadzieję, większą odwagę i większe zaufanie do Boga. Ustala ono lepsze zrozumienie duchowo naukowego stosunku, który zawsze istniał między Bogiem a człowiekiem, zrozumienie które uzdrawia chorych, dzięki któremu harmonja zajmuje miejsce dysharmonji, a pokój i radość ujawniają się jako nieodłączne i przyrodzone prawo człowieka.

Wiedza ta jest nieskończona w swym zakresie, niezmiernie dobra w swej czynności i bezgraniczna w swej potędze, ponieważ rozwija swe Pryncypjum nieskończone, Miłość boską. Będzie się ona nadal rozwijała i w swym rozwijaniu się będzie nadal błogosławiła ludzkość. Wiedza Chrześcijańska pokazuje, że Bóg i Jego idee stanowią wszelką rzeczywistość i że każda idea jest doskonała, harmonijna i zupełna. Jedno z podstawowych twierdzeń Mrs. Eddy jest takie: „Podobne Chrystusowi zrozumienie bytu naukowego i uzdrawiania boskiego zawiera Pryncypjum doskonałe i ideę—Boga doskonałego i człowieka doskonałego,—jako podstawę myśli i demonstracji" (Science and Health, str. 259).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Unfolding of Ideas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MAY be said that education consists in aiding the unfolding of right ideas in individual consciousness. In infancy the child gradually becomes conscious of himself as an entity. He presently begins to cognize persons and objects around him and to differentiate somewhat between them. Gradually, through the bias of education, of environment and circumstance, he comes to form definite conclusions which may be either correct or incorrect, according to whether he reasons correctly or incorrectly.

Through correct reasoning right ideas unfold to mankind, revealing spiritual existence as the eternal fact. To the awakened spiritual consciousness these spiritual ideas come as the emanations of divine intelligence, as God's gift to man. When one turns his hope, his faith, and his expectancy from the material to the spiritual, he begins to perceive true ideas and recognizes that all intelligence is in Spirit, or Mind. He at the same time perceives that because ideas are mental, their unfolding must be in the spiritually mental realm, the realm of divine Mind, which finds its intelligent expression through man.

The Bible speaks of man as created in the image and likeness of God. Man, as the image and likeness of God, Mind, is God's perfect idea, expressing God's essential nature and character. In speaking of spiritual creation, Mary Baker Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 502, 503): "This creation consists of the unfolding of spiritual ideas and their identities, which are embraced in the infinite Mind and forever reflected. These ideas range from the infinitesimal to infinity, and the highest ideas are the sons and daughters of God."

As this thought of man as idea unfolds to the individual, he begins to find his real identity and individuality and to enter upon his heritage of spiritual freedom. The unfolding of the truth that man is purely spiritual, and that he is governed only by infinite Mind or divine Love, is fundamental to the understanding of Christian Science and is of great value to humanity. This truth about man as God's idea permeates the teachings of Christian Science, and is finding acceptance by grateful people everywhere.

In its clear teaching, Christian Science distinguishes between the human concept and the divine idea. It shows material existence to be nothing other than externalized beliefs or concepts, while the divine idea is the eternal expression of fixed Principle. In the unfolding of spiritual ideas it is seen that all that is real is eternal; also, that all reality is eternally good, perfect, and complete. The wise man must have discerned this when he stated, "I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it." In this unfolding of ideas the fullness, the perfection, the beauty, and the sublimity of God's creation are revealed. It is understood that each idea in its unfoldment expresses its spiritual and eternal nature and origin.

Ideas are unfolded in thought to those who are ready for the unfolding. The fact of unfolding includes the fact of something to be unfolded. This is brought out in the Scriptures: "Is there any thing whereof it may be said, See, this is new? it hath been already of old time, which was before us."

When the spiritual truth which she named Christian Science unfolded to Mrs. Eddy, she called it a discovery, and she made it known to humanity in Science and Health and her other writings. This unfolding brings to mankind renewed hope, increased courage, and greater confidence in God. It establishes a better understanding of the spiritually scientific relationship which has always existed between God and man, an understanding by which the sick are healed, harmony displaces discord, and peace and joy are revealed as man's inherent and inalienable right.

This Science is infinite in its scope, immeasurably good in its activity, and boundless in its potency, because it unfolds its infinite Principle, divine Love. It will continue to unfold, and as it unfolds will continue to bless mankind. Christian Science shows that God and His ideas constitute all reality, and that each idea is perfect, harmonious, and complete. One of its basic propositions is thus set forth (Science and Health, p. 259): "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Winter Into Summer

Some years ago in Labrador in late July, I was interested to see within the space of a few yards all stages of the seasons from mid-winter to mid-summer. In the shelter of a rugged cliff was a snow-drift as white and devoid of life as winter itself. At its edge, for the space of a few inches, the ground was bare and brown; grasses and procumbent willows showed no evidence of life. A little further away the first signs of spring were visible in the swelling buds of the willows; a few feet further and one came on the baked-apple and Labrador tea in bud; still further removed in space from grim winter, they were as much in blossom as mid-summer, while at a distance of three or four yards more, the ripening berries of autumn could be found. Here was no need of long journeys to pass from winter to summer, nor of long tarrying in one place for the seasons to pass. The melting snow drift, the brief spring and the short arctic summer condensed all the seasons in space and time. . . .

It was with great eagerness therefore that I explored the country on my arrival at Esquimaux Point in southern Labrador on May 24th for signs of spring, fearing that I might be too late, and that the summer had already come. Fortunately it was a tardy season and all was still wintry. Cartwright in his Labrador journal of May 21, 1771, one hundred and thirty-eight years and three days before, made this record: "The first green leaf appeared today, which was a currant." I found some wild currant bushes but they were only in bud and the leaves did not appear until a few days later. The alders still kept their buds closed, but they had already begun to hang out their "golden curls," and the yellow pollen floated on the pools of water that came from the dwindling snowbanks. Snowbanks were everywhere, the largest often on the warmest or southern slopes, a paradox that could be explained by the fact that in the southern lees, the snow, driven by the prevailing northerly gales of winter, had accumulated to great depths, and although exposed to more sunlight, took longer to melt than did the smaller banks on the wind-swept northern exposures. The larch and the canoe birch, the mountain ash and the red osier were all bare and wintry, but on the ground an occasional fresh grass blade, or the bud of the cow parsnip,—Cartwright's "alexanders,"—could be found.

The presence of such arctic birds as snow-buntings, making the green spruces look like Christmas trees when they perched on their branches, added to the wintry aspect of the scene, and although the hardier summer birds like the robin, fox sparrow, Lincoln's sparrow, white-throated and white-crowned sparrows had arrived and were in full song, most of the summer residents were still tarrying farther south, and had been passed during our more rapid railroad migration to the north. I breathed a sigh of relief at the result of this hasty survey of the situation, for I had arrived in time, and in the next four weeks I was to be present at the rapid change from winter to summer, at the miracle of the Labrador spring.—From "A Labrador Spring," by CHARLES W. TOWNSEND.

Cut Hill

Under the huge sky and the clouds I see
From this high peat-cut point of southern ground
Far westward Cornwall twinkle, and the tors
Like giant quoits flung carelessly around.

—A. G. STRONG, In "The Lowery Road."—(New York: Boni & Liveright.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth	$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Moments Musical

VI—Robert Schumann

A young man stood in the doorway of old Heidelberg University, from which he had just been graduated with honors in jurisprudence, and fought this battle: Shall it be music or law? Shall it be handling chords, or contracts? Hearing sonatas, or trials? Robert Schumann decided in favor of Art, and Wieck, the old music master, helped him to choose.

But it was his knowledge of law which, a few years later, helped him to press his suit for the hand of Clara, Wieck's talented daughter. The old musician objected to the match; and, according to the custom of the day, it was necessary for a court to judge whether his objections were valid. The decision was in Robert's favor, and he and Clara were married.

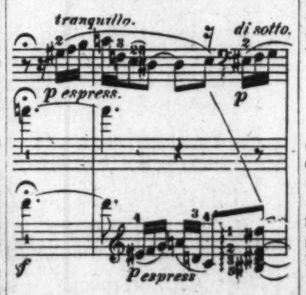
Each of these two talented people had his, or her, particular sphere. Robert's was composing. Among many others, he produced such masterpieces for the piano as the *Concerto in A minor*, the *Sonata in G minor*, the *Symphonic Etudes*, the *Kreisleriana*, the *Papillons*, and many beautiful songs. Clara's sphere was giving recitals. She played all over Russia, Scandinavia, England and Germany, introducing the works that he had written for her. Was she not in a position to give to the world the most perfect interpretation of them?

Robert often made use of themes by his wife. The *Impromptu No. 5* is the theme of her *Variations*, which are dedicated to him, and the Andantino in the *F minor Sonata* is hers. He occasionally conducted while she played. Theirs was a happy union, a real love match.

Clara made a sensation when she brought out the *Faschingsschwank*, and often had to repeat it in concert. Fasching is a gay carnival each year in Vienna. We students used always to go. There are gay Tyrolean and peasant costumes, and dancing which lasts sometimes throughout a whole week. It is amusing to note Schumann's markings on some of his compositions. He writes: "fast—faster—as fast as possible—still faster!" He must have had the jolly tempo of these parties in mind.

Schumann used to enjoy composing pieces, depicting people of his acquaintance. He would sit down and play and ask Clara: "Who is this?" It might represent a friend, such as Felix Mendelssohn, or it might represent a musical rival. It often represented his wife.

While living in Dresden, where Robert and Clara Schumann lived so long, I met a lady who studied piano with Clara. She told me of some of her interpretative powers and said that she had a phenomenal memory. One can easily learn to memorize. Take the first four bars of Schumann's *F sharp major Romance*. With thumbs of both hands, play only the melody notes. Then, when you know the melody and can connect it well and make it sing, take half of each measure compact as chords. You will observe that the first and third bars are alike in form, but founded on different notes, and that the second and fourth bars are exactly alike. Continue in this way, comparing the patterns for form and watching the nuances (the expression marks) for color. Just as you would read a verse, note where sentences, or phrases as they are called in music, begin and end, and what is the end of a "stanza." Note the repeat marks at the end of the eighth bar, and the accent marks on the second count in bars five, six and seven. I am told that Clara Schumann played this with soft pedal throughout and very simply and tranquilly. This piece is 34 bars of the beauty and charm so typical of Robert Schumann.

At the end of the twenty-fourth bar you have a new little melody:

Schumann uses this several times in different places and with each hand. It might be said that first the violin, then the viola, then the 'cello has it. Bring this out as you would a fugue theme. A good way is to memorize a little each day.

Nadia Boulanger, France's great woman composer, told me an interesting thing. She said that, when anyone gave her an address or telephone number, she memorized it at once without writing it down. Said she: "I do not allow myself to forget them. In this way I learn to memorize." I tried this recently and it "worked."

When I first studied Schumann's *Carnival*, it seemed very difficult. If it seems so to you, there is a charming piece by a Viennese composer, Eduard Schütt, called "Carnival Mignon," which is brilliant and much simpler. But the *Scenes from Childhood* of Schumann, anyone can master and enjoy.

SONYA MICHELL.

Still Water at Night

In I flashed!
The still stars scattered;
The pale moon shattered!
A universe crashed!

RALPH MORTIMER JONES.

Japanese Morning

Roused thus by the earliest sounds of the city's wakening life, I slide open my little Japanese paper window to look out upon the morning over a soft green cloud of spring foliage rising from the river-bounded garden below. Before me, tremulously mirroring everything upon its farther side, glimmers the broad glassy mouth of the Ohashigawa, opening into the grand Shinji Lake, which spreads out broadly to the right in a dim gray frame of peaks. Just opposite to me, across the stream, the blue-pointed Japanese dwellings have their "to" all closed; they are still shut up like boxes, for it is not yet sunrise, although it is day.

But, oh, the charm of the vision,—those first ghostly love-colors of a morning steeped in mist soft as sleet itself resolved into a visible exhalation! Long reaches of faintly-tinted vapor cloud the far lake verge,—long nebulous bands, such as you may have seen in old Japanese picture-books, and must have deemed only artistic whimsicalities unless you had previously looked upon the real phenomena. All the bases of the mountains are veiled by them, and they stretch athwart the loftier peaks at different heights like immeasurable lengths of gauze (this singular appearance the Japanese term "shelving"), so that the lake appears incomparably larger than it really is, and not an actual lake, but a beautiful spectral sea of the same tint as the dawn-sky and mixing with it, while peak-tips rise like islands from the brume, and visionary strips of hill-ranges figure as league-long causeways stretching out of sight,—an exquisite chaos, ever changing aspect as the delicate fogs rise, slowly, very slowly. As the sun's yellow rim comes into sight, fine thin lines of warmer tone—spectral violets and opalines—shoot across the flood, treetops take tender fire, and the unpainted façades of high edifices across the water change their wood-color to vapory gold through the delicious haze.

Looking sunward, up the long Ohashigawa, beyond the many-pillared wooden bridge, one high-pooped junk, just hoisting sail, seems to me the most fantastically beautiful craft I ever saw,—a dream of Orient seas, so idealized by the vapor is it; the ghost of a junk, but a ghost that catches the light as clouds do; a shape of gold mist seemingly semi-diaphanous, and suspended in pale blue light.—From "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," by LAFCADIO HEARN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

After Rain

Now is the time when slow wind curving over
Wet meadow and drenched orchard bends to spill
A crystal drop from burdened purple clover.
Now is the time when pear trees on a hill
Let fall their petals, silver as the stain
Of daybreak on still water in a wood.
A yellow bird slants down. After the rain
The acrid smell of broken sod is good.
This is the loveliness for which men rise
At cold blue dawn to take from the dark earth
Food for their bodies, beauty for their eyes.
For this alone a few men from their birth
Have dwelt in houses set in lonely places,
Where wind and rain and sun can etch their faces.

LEONA AMES HILL.

Carolin Babcock Wins From French Indoor Champion

Misses Palfrey, Scriven and Round Advance in Wimbledon Tennis

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 27 (AP)—Carolin A. Babcock of Los Angeles, the dark-haired, stylish little girl who ranks fifth in American women's tennis, advanced to the third round of the all-England tennis championships today with a sparkling victory over Mlle. Colette Rosambert, French covered court titleholder. The scores were 7—5, 6—2.

Miss Babcock's victory was the first featured match of a day given over mainly to completion of the second round of the women's singles, in which the field is seeking the title defaulted by Mrs. Helen Wills Moody.

Crowd Cheers

Playing in shorts, Miss Babcock appeared flustered at the outset but soon got her bearings and had the big crowd cheered her enthusiastically as she whipped over a series of flashing drives, came from behind to win the first set and then easily captured the second. The California girl had drawn a first round bye.

None of the American contenders in the men's singles was scheduled to resume play until tomorrow.

Virginia B. Rice of Boston, ninth ranking American player, put up a great fight before she was eliminated by Mrs. Harry C. Hopman of Australia, 6—4, 10—3. The New England girl, called the "Grecian Goddess" by British observers, made a tenacious stand before yielding the final set. Mrs. Hopman was four times at match point before winning.

Eileen Bennett Whittingstall, the comely British girl who eliminated Betty Nuthall yesterday, advanced to the third round by beating Miss F. K. Scott of England, 6—0, 5—7, 6—1.

Cilly Aussem Advances

Cilly Aussem, second ranking German player and one of the seeded entries, scored decisively over Mrs. R. S. Turnbull of England, 6—0, 6—1.

Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven, young English star, defeated Mrs. K. S. Kirk of England, 6—0, 6—1.

H. W. (Bunny) Austin, British Davis Cup player, flashed top form in routing the young Australian, Don P. Turnbull, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3. Austin thereby gained his quarter-final bracket.

Mrs. Sperling of Denmark, the former Hilde Krahwinkel of Germany, was extended unexpectedly to win by scores of 6—4, 8—6, from Mrs. R. A. Chamberlain of England.

Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., American Wightman Cup heroine and one of the seeded favorites, took the measure of Evelyn M. Dearman, tenth ranking English player, 6—3, 6—2.

Mme. René Mathieu, the first ranking French player, defeated Miss P. L. F. Thomson of England, 6—0, 6—2.

Dorothy E. Round, the No. 1 English player, easily defeated Miss E. V. Montgomery of England, 6—0, 6—1.

Gottfried von Cramm, top ranking German in the men's singles and one of the tournament favorites, had relatively little difficulty disposing of the giant New Zealand No. 1, E. D. Andrews, by scores of 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Rain halted play on the grandstand courts while Jack Crawford was leading Ian G. Collins, 2—0, in the second set. It also interrupted the doubles match in which the American champions, George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, were leading Robert Tinkler and Charles Tuckey, British pair, 3—2, in the first set.

Francis X. Shields, top-ranking American, and his British partner, Nigel Sharpe, scored a doubles victory over J. H. Knottenbelt and G. Leembruggen of Holland, 6—4, 6—0, 6—2.

Tuesday's Play

The first break in the singles seeded list of the all-England championships stood yesterday to the credit of George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, better known for his doubles play.

Lott's well-earned victory over the ambidextrous Italian, Giorgio de Stefani, seeded No. 8, still was the talk of the tournament as the survivors plunged into the third day of competition. The Chicagoan's brilliant court generalship was the deciding factor in the 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4 triumph over de Stefani that carried him into the third round.

Only slightly less sensational than Lott's victory was David N. Jones's triumph over George Patrick Hughes, British Davis Cup player, in a five-set struggle, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5, 1—6, 6—4.

Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., who was the heroine of the American defense of the Wightman Cup, started her bid for the women's singles crown with a 6—4, 6—1 victory over the unranked English girl, R. Smith.

Helen Hull Jacobs, United States champion and favorite for the title, easily won her first-round encounter from Mrs. E. C. Peters, unseeded but strong English player, 6—1, 6—1.

Other results:

Women's Singles—First Round

Cilly Aussem, Germany, defeated Mrs. P. J. Whitley, England, 6—0, 6—0.

Mme. René Mathieu, France, defeated E. Robertson, England, 6—4, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, Germany, and Frau Hilde Krahwinkel Sperling, Denmark, defeated Mr. and Mrs. Donald P. Turnbull, Australia, 6—3, 6—3.

Elizabeth M. Ryan, London, and Ernest Maier, Spain, defeated A. Jacobsen and Miss Baumgarten, England, 6—1, 11—9.

Interscholastic Tennis

RYE, N. Y., June 27 (AP)—With 11 players still in running for the individual championship, the battle for the team title in the eastern interscholastic tennis championship today had apparently narrowed to a contest between Lawrenceville, N. J., and Choate School of Connecticut. Lawrenceville had two of its stars, Peter Lauck and Phillip Osborne, in the quarter-finals of singles competition and in addition had Gordon Campbell in the fourth round. The Connecticut school had only one player, Richard Clements, already in the final eight, but William Garnett and Jack Bitner were among the six still in the fourth round. In addition to Lauck, Osborne and Clements, one Hill School player, David C. Bloomfield, and Jackie Behr of Roxbury were safely in the quarterfinal bracket. The remaining three places were to be filled today.

Vaughn Joins Athletics

PHILADELPHIA, June 27 (AP)—Clarence Leroy Vaughn left the United States Navy to join the pitching staff of the Philadelphia Athletics yesterday.

Restaurants

BOSTON

Mr. Penguin says—

It's Always Cool and Comfortable at the ENGLISH TEA ROOM

31 Newbury Street, Boston
ELECTRICALLY COOLED

Walton's
17 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

Kum-Up-Tu
248 MASS. AVE. 2nd Floor
Special Luncheons....25c-35c
Evening Dinners.....45c-50c

GEORGIAN
CAFETERIAS
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
142 Mass. Ave.

CAFE MINERVA
Opposite The Mother Church

Luncheon 50c
Dinners 75c and $1.00
Cafeteria Connected

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Sea Grill of Distinction
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners served daily; also a la Carte
Luncheons 35c, 50c, 75c
Dinners 60c, 80c, 90c, 1.25

Hotel Bellevue
Restaurant and Cafeteria
Corner Bowdoin and Beacon Streets
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
The best food at moderate prices

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
We will be open all summer

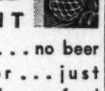
THE VIKING.
442 STUART STREET AT DARTMOUTH
(formerly Grace Horne's Cerulean Blue)
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Bridge Luncheons and Special Parties
KENmore 6520
Idale Holm, Hostess-Manager

Brittany Coffee Shop Garden
222 NEWBURY STREET, *Near Exeter*
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner and Supper

EASTONDALE, MASS.
"Luncheon—Tea—Dinner"
Elmcrest Inn
A REAL HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE
Special 75c Luncheon served each weekday 12:00 to 2:00
Route 138 Eastondale, Mass.

CHICAGO

Carder's RESTAURANT



No music . . . no beer or liquor . . . just good, wholesome food
All Women Cooks
118 NO. DEARBORN ST.
Chicago

WESTERN SPRINGS, ILL.

Harwood Tea House
On the Way to the Fair

DAILY
LUNCHEON . . . 11:30 to 2:30
DINNER . . . 5:30 to 8:00
SUNDAY
DINNER . . . . . 12 to 8
TEA . . . . . 5 to 8

NEW YORK, N. Y.
321 W. 56th STREET
A Full Course Home Cooked
DINNER 35c
LUNCHEON 25c, 30c, 35c
ELIZABETH RESTAURANT

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

AMHERSTBURG, Ontario
AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO
Museum Tea Room
An unusual place. A pleasant 18-mile drive along the Detroit River from Windsor on Kings Highway 18—then a delicious DINNER—LUNCHEON OR TEA

Cotton Breaks Record for The Opening Round

Tall British Pro Turns In 67 for St. George's Golf Course

SANDWICH, Eng., June 27 (AP)—Shattering all first-round records in the history of the British open golf championship, tall Henry Cotton, a native professional, today scored a sub-par 67 over the Royal St. George's course to take a three-shot lead in the first 18 holes of the 72-hole title grind.

Cotton "burned up" the first nine holes in 31 strokes—the same number that he required to reach the turn here Monday in the first 18-hole qualifying round when he shot a 66—and came home in even 4s for a 36 to better by one stroke the first-round record of 68 held jointly by the redoubtable Bobby Jones and the swashbuckling Walter Hagen.

The Briton, whose best performance in the open championship to date was last year when he finished seventh, finished the first round three strokes ahead of Fred Taggart, another British pro, who shot the course in 34-36 for a 70 and second place.

The pace-setter was four shots in front of a group of five players, including Denny Shute of Philadelphia, the defending champion, who had first round 71s.

Apparently regaining his top form just when he needed it most, Shute opened the defense of his crown with a burst of sub-par golf that carried him to the turn in 34 strokes. He almost sank a 12-footer for a 3 at the second green and barely missed a 25-foot putt at the seventh.

The slender Philadelphian's only lapse came at the short sixth hole where he pulled his drive into the rough and then recovered brilliantly to get a regulation 3. He played the 451-yard fifth hole somewhat raggedly, but saved his par by holing out from 12 feet.

Taggart Clips Par

Taggart clipped a stroke from regulation figures at each the third and seventh holes for an outgoing 34 and came back in a perfect 36. Bert Hodson, 1931 British Ryder Cup player, posted a 71 for his first round as did Bill Laidlaw, another British pro.

Hodson, who finished in a tie for fifth place in the 1927 championship, lost a stroke to par at the first hole and then made up the deficit with a birdie at the third to go out in par 36. He bagged a birdie at the twelfth to come home in 35. Laidlaw snared birdies on the second and third holes for a two-under-par outgoing 34 and then played the fourteenth and seventeenth holes poorly to come back in 37.

A. H. Padgham, former Irish open champion, blazed the first nine holes in 33 strokes, three under par, and then slipped to take 38 on the back nine for a 71. He played the last three holes of the first nine in three under regulation figures.

E. Whitcombe Has 72

P. J. Mahon, an English salaried shotmaker, posted a 72, derived from an outgoing 37 and an incoming 35. Ernest Whitcombe, 43-year-old former Irish, Dutch and French open King and Ryder Cup player, returned with a 72. Birdies on the second and third holes more than made up for a six at the seventh and gave him a 35 out. He lost a stroke to par at the fourteenth for an incoming 37.

Joe Kirkwood, the Australian trick-shot artist with headquarters in New York, carded a 74, putting him four shots back of Taggart. Kirkwood was out in 35 and home in 39.

Charles Whitcombe, in reaching the turn in 32, registered an eagle 3 on the 493-yard seventh hole and had birdies on the third, fourth and eighth holes, going one over par at the sixth. The pace was too fast for the veteran and he slipped to a 39 coming home.

Alliss Turns In a 73

Percy Alliss, who finished third in 1928, scorched the first nine in 32 and then slipped badly to a 41 on the inward side for a 73. Jack McLean, Scottish and Irish amateur champion, posted a 77, while Jack McMillan, an English pro, returned with a 74.

Macdonald Smith, the transplanted veteran Scot who holds forth at Nashville, Tenn., found the greens plenty troublesome and required 77 strokes for his first round. Smith was out in 38 and back in 39. Ragged putting appeared to have ruined Smith's chances for his first national championship. He's been campaigning for a major title for a quarter of a century. The veteran Scot had three three-putt greens on the back nine. Two of his second putts hung delicately on the lip of the cups and probably would have dropped with the encouragement of a little breeze, but there wasn't even a little breeze.

Gene Sarazen, the 1923 champion, wasted strokes on the green and negotiated the first round in 75. He was out in 37 and back in 38, including a 6 on the par 4 thirteenth hole. Robert Sweeney, American student at Oxford University, who qualified for the championship with 145, used up 80 strokes. Sweeney played the first 13 holes in one over perfect figures and then completely "blew up."

A pair of 79s was posted by two Britons, W. J. Martin and Albert Chevalier.

Leslie Garnett, the British amateur who was beaten in the semifinal round of the British amateur championship by W. Lawson Little Jr., carded a 73 from nine hole totals of 36 and 37. James Adams, the professional from the Royal County Down Club, who qualified with 141, posted a 73 for his first round effort.

P. F. Weston and George Good, British professionals, carded 72 each. Weston was out in 35 and came home in 37, while Good did the outward holes in 34 strokes and required 38 on the back nine.

By-Plays—*By George M. R. Holmes*
Sports Editor

The Pros and Outdoor Tennis Tournaments

ANNOUNCEMENT that the professional tennis tour of the United States has been called off will not come as any surprise to those who have been following the various local professional championship tournaments in which Tilden, Vines, Barnes, Richards et al. have been taking part. In fact, it was somewhat of a surprise to us that they kept going as long as they did. With the exception of the opening one in New York, which was fairly well patronized, there must have been considerable of a loss to those who were fostering them; and when a city like Boston fails to patronize such a tournament, it is safe to say that it will not go anywhere. And it wasn't because the quality of tennis was not good enough.

Does Not Mean Pro Tennis Through

The abandonment of this trip does not mean that professional tennis from a competitive point of view is through. It does, however, undoubtedly mean that, until the open tournament is approved and fostered by the amateur authorities, outdoor tournaments for professionals are a thing of the past. Give them open tournaments to compete in and there is little doubt but what they will prove to be as popular as open golf tournaments, and we can easily visualize a gate that will fill the West Side Tennis Club stadium. Tilden was recently credited with saying that the "open" tournament was a dead issue, so far as the pros are concerned; but it is our opinion that this is far from the case. We look for it before long, and we believe that it will prove to be a great boon for the amateur as well as the professional game.

Indoor Tourneys Still Likely

It was our opinion before the outdoor tour started that professional tennis at the present time would bring in a good financial return only when played indoors during the winter. The matches played the past winter prove conclusively that there is good money in them, and we still believe that next winter will find more matches being played by the leading pros. What is still more, if rumors are to be given much credit, there will be two or three of the leading amateurs making their début in professional ranks before another spring comes round.

★ ★ ★

The Boilermakers Put On More Pressure

The Boilermakers, as Purdue University is known in Big Ten circles, had another big year in athletics during 1933-34. Once they were lowly in Western Conference athletics, but not so now. This past collegiate year they won the basketball title, broke the point-making record, and displayed the individual scoring champion. In football, they won seven games in eight starts. One halfback won all-America honors. The pistol squad was runnerup in the national championships. The tennis team was undefeated in dual meets. The distance medley relay quartet ran the second fastest race in collegiate history to set a new record at the Drake relays. A high hurdler set a new world's record for 60 yards, indoors. Of 11 squads in intercollegiate competition, only two failed to finish .500 or better in standing.

Three Polo Teams In Quarterfinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., June 27—Three teams advanced yesterday to the quarterfinal round of the Meadow Brook Club Cup polo tournament here. They were the Meadow Brook Ramblers, the Aiken Knights and the Hurricanes. The Ramblers defeated Old Westbury 8 to 5; Aiken Knights won from Meadow Brook Freebooters 10 to 5, while Hurricanes defeated the Diehards 14 to 8.

Aiken Knights were the winners of the tournament last year and they displayed some fine polo in their battle with the Freebooters yesterday. The Ramblers also displayed some very good polo and promise to make things interesting for all opponents. The summary:

Ramblers		Old Westbury
No. 1	W. G. Holloway	R. H. Hassler
2	G. S. Smith	Cecil Smith
3	R. E. Strawbridge	R. S. Allison
Back	J. C. Rathborne	D. W. Bostwick

Score—Meadow Brook Ramblers 8, Old Westbury 5. Goals—Holloway 4, Rathborne 2, G. S. Smith, Strawbridge for Ramblers; Bostwick 3, Hassler, C. Smith for Old Westbury. Referee—Gilbert Wilson. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Aiken Knights		Freebooters
No. 1	W. G. Reynolds	Marshall Field
2	G. H. Bostwick	P. B. Iglehart
3	S. P. Iglehart	F. S. Von Stade
Back	J. R. Fell	Devereux Milburn

Score—Aiken Knights 10, Meadow Brook Freebooters 5. Goals—Reynolds 4, Bostwick 4, S. P. Iglehart, Fell for Aiken; P. B. Iglehart 3, Field, Von Stade for Freebooters. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Hurricanes		Diehards
No. 1	C. B. Wrightsman	G. H. Dempsey
2	M. G. Phipps	G. C. Crawford
3	Robert Bullock	Malcolm Stevenson
Back	Stephen Sanford	T. Q. Pierce

Score—Hurricanes 14, Diehards 8. Goals—Phipps 6, Bullock 4, Wrightsman 3, Sanford for Hurricanes; Crawford 3, Pierce 2, Handicap 2, Stevenson for Diehards. Referee—W. H. Gaylard. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	41	23	.641
Chicago	39	26	.600
St. Louis	37	25	.597
Pittsburgh	33	28	.541
Boston	33	29	.532
Brooklyn	26	38	.406
Philadelphia	23	40	.365
Cincinnati	19	42	.311

Results June 26

Boston 5, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 13, New York 7.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 1.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	48	22	.686
Rochester	43	29	.597
Toronto	41	28	.594
Montreal	35	34	.507
Albany	33	33	.500
Buffalo	29	40	.420
Syracuse	27	38	.415
Baltimore	16	48	.250

Results June 26

Newark 3, Baltimore 1.
Rochester 10, Buffalo 7.
Only games played.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	67	18	.788
Missions	49	37	.570
Sacramento	44	42	.512
Hollywood	40	45	.471
San Francisco	40	46	.465
Oakland	39	47	.453
Seattle	31	52	.373
Portland	30	53	.361

Results June 26

Hollywood 11, Oakland 6.
Missions 10, Sacramento 7.
Los Angeles 14, Portland 4.
Seattle 6, San Francisco 2.

Jack Munger Medalist

GREENWICH, Conn., June 27 (AP)—Jack Munger of Dallas, Texas, a semifinalist in the national amateur last year and playing from Hills School, Pottstown, Penna., yesterday won the qualifying medal in the eastern interscholastic golf championship with a 36-hole total of 149 strokes. Munger turned in a par-equaling card of 71 for his second round to establish a tournament record.

To Try Out With Bruins

MINNEAPOLIS, June 27 (AP)—Cully Dahlstrom and Cliff Purpur will be sent to the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League for option at the start of next season, the Minneapolis club of the Central Hockey League announced yesterday. Dahlstrom is a center and Purpur a wing.

Michigan Winner Of Intercollegiate Golf Championship

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 27 (AP)—For the first time in the 38-year history of national intercollegiate golf competition, the reign of eastern colleges was broken yesterday when a quartet of golfers from the University of Michigan captured the team title with an aggregate 614 strokes.

It was a double triumph for the Wolverine as the Michigan captain, Charley Kocsis, led the field at the end of the two-day qualifying round with a 36-hole total of 147, three strokes over par for the route. A cloudburst in the morning which turned greens and fairways into miniature lakes sent yesterday's scores soaring skyward.

Michigan's winning team was composed of Kocsis, D. P. Seeley, W. W. Malloy and C. W. Markham. Yale, which has held the cup for the last three years, was second, three strokes back of the Wolverine and one ahead of Georgia Tech. Notre Dame was fourth with 623

Kocsis One Over Par

Kocsis, first off the tee this morning had completed 12 holes before the cloudburst, accompanied by a stiff wind, struck the course. However, the adverse weather condition did not seem to bother the Michigan lad, who recently won the Western Conference championship, and he breezed home with a 73, one over par.

Bracketed in second place, two strokes back of the flying Wolverine, came a trio of golfers from scattered points of the country. They were Charles R. Yates of Georgia Tech, who duplicated Kocsis' feat yesterday and added a 73 to his 76 of yesterday; Edward White of Texas, who led the field Monday with his par-equaling round of 72, but slipped a trifle yesterday and finished with a 77; and Roy W. Ryden, of the University of California at Los Angeles, who added a 75 to his 74 of Monday. The cards:

Charles Kocsis, Michigan	74	73	147
Roy W. Ryden, California	74	75	149
Edward White, Texas	72	77	149
C. R. Yates, Georgia Tech	76	73	149
Walter Ramsey, Texas	77	73	150
William F. Ward, Syracuse	74	76	150
John Banks, Notre Dame	74	77	151
Jerrian Moore, Georgia Tech	76	76	152
Oliver M. Transue, Yale	75	77	152
Harry L. Weatherwax, Yale	77	75	152
A. F. Kammer Jr., Princeton	74	79	153
Woodrow W. Malloy, Michigan	77	77	154
D. P. Seedley, Michigan	78	76	154
P. M. Ridley, Georgia Tech	78	77	155
Walter B. Emery, Oklahoma	77	78	155
Frederick Newton Rollins	77	79	156
B. B. Resnick, Yale	79	77	156
Vincent Fehlig, Notre Dame	80	77	157
Fred B. Towne, Yale	79	78	157
M. F. Heath Jr., Harvard	79	78	157
Arthur M. Wood, Princeton	78	79	157
Winfield Day, Notre Dame	77	80	157
C. Pat Sawyer, Minnesota	82	75	157
W. Y. Dear Jr., Brown	80	77	157
John Montedonico, Notre Dame	80	78	158
Regis Wolf, Pittsburgh	80	78	158
J. P. Lynch, Georgetown	78	81	159
Clarence W. Markham, Michigan	80	79	159
W. F. Sieske, Minnesota	83	76	159
Donald O'Brien, Georgetown	82	77	159
Otto C. Nord, Colgate	80	79	159
Robert Enck, Rollins	80	80	160
M. W. Hankinson, Oklahoma	76	84	160
T. L. Draper, Washington, Mo.	84	76	160
Pat Malloy Jr., Notre Dame	85	75	160
W. G. Samanchik, Colgate	83	77	160
Milton J. Schloss, Michigan	82	79	161
R. H. Stewart, Colgate	77	84	161
A. L. Schomp Jr., Princeton	84	77	161
W. H. Pomeroy Jr., Amherst	84	77	161
J. Dewitt Wilcox, Cornell	79	83	162
John S. Haskell, Cornell	83	79	162
Morse Erskin, Stanford	78	84	162
Burt R. Shurley Jr., Yale	78	84	162
George Harris, Georgia Tech	81	81	162
Walter Rothenberg, Lafayette	83	80	163
Carroll W. Abbott, Colby	81	82	163
J. A. Wellman, Williams	83	80	163
Jack W. Hoerner, Stanford	78	85	163
Jack Bricker, Western Reserve	79	84	163
E. K. Gillette, Williams	85	79	164
A. K. Atkinson, Dartmouth	81	83	164
Claude McKee, Pittsburgh	82	82	164
Robert Smith, Buffalo	80	85	165
Merlin Luther, Buffalo	80	85	165
J. F. Galiardi, Williams	81	84	165
R. Upright, Western Reserve	82	83	165
W. A. Cremin, Princeton	82	83	165
J. F. Malloy, Princeton	83	82	165
F. B. Govern, Hamilton	82	83	165
Mansfield Branigan, Harvard	82	83	165
D. Garroway, Washington, Mo.	86	80	166
Richard J. Govern, Hamilton	92	74	166
John E. Mason, Minnesota	85	81	166
Don Ulrich, Kent State	83	83	166
C. E. Kistenmacher, Texas	84	83	167
H. C. Macoy, Amherst	79	88	167
Ben F. Kuhns, Rollins	83	85	168
Arthur St. John, Oklahoma	90	78	168
John E. Payne, Texas	80	89	169
Henry W. Lowe, Cornell	81	88	169
J. C. Campbell, Washington, Mo.	86	83	169
W. B. Newsome, Princeton	84	86	170
G. W. Stamm, Washington, Mo.	85	85	170
John Wasco, Pittsburgh	83	88	171
Gene Pulliam, DePauw	84	87	171
Albert Ferraro, Pittsburgh	83	88	171
Arthur Matthews, Pittsburgh	83	89	172
C. Menefee, Michigan	85	87	172
Charles B. Newman, Cornell	84	89	173
R. H. Friday, Georgetown	79	94	173
Robert McLaughlin, Buffalo	87	86	173
W. M. Veeneman, Notre Dame	83	91	174
Herbert R. Eshelman, Yale	84	90	174
W. T. Boutell, Minnesota	90	85	175
J. A. Galvin Jr., Georgetown	83	93	176
C. T. Birch, Dartmouth	88	89	177
R. S. Wright, Yale	91	86	177
E. Rocker, Western Reserve	84	94	178
D. D. Williams, Dartmouth	88	91	179
Richard Collard, Buffalo	88	91	179
D. G. Porter, Dartmouth	93	86	179
W. Shilling, Buffalo	94	93	187
E. P. Kaiser, Dartmouth	96	91	187

Seeded Group Of 10 Players Cut to Eight

Two of the Others Have Hard Battles to Win in College Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 27—The seeded players began to depart from the jubilee intercollegiate lawn tennis championship of the United States, at The Merion Cricket Club, yesterday, two of the 10 being put out, while two others, while successful, having hard battles to win.

As usual, the Californians and the southern players furnished the greatest number of survivors, with five each scattered between the various colleges, while the McGill University pair from Canada, two Yale players and one each from Fordham and Massachusetts Institute of Technology were the other survivors.

Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles, led the way for his section, with a straight-set victory over Hugh S. Lynch, Princeton, 6—4, 6—2. His service was below par, but sharpshooting and a skillful change of pace more than balanced this.

The seeded players to depart were Marcus Hecht, University of Pennsylvania, who was defeated by Carl Holmes, University of California, and S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Harvard, eliminated by Kendall Cram, Tulane, 6—3, 6—4.

C. Gene Mako, University of Southern California, dropped a set to John F. Ray, Harvard, to win at 6—1, 2—6, 6—1. But the hardest battle was fought between Martyn Buxby, University of Texas, and Thomas D. Flynn, Princeton, which was closely fought all the way, and finally went to the Texan, after Flynn led at 4—2 in the final set. The score was 8—6, 2—6, 7—5. Buxby was the harder hitter, but Flynn was very steady, and only brilliant play by the Texan accounted for his victory.

The doubles were started, with the Canadians seeded first. Mako and Philip Castlen, Tidball, and Charles H. Church, and Buxby and Bert Weltens, the other seeded pairs. Thirty-four teams were listed. The summary:

United States Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Championships—Singles—Third Round

C. Gene Mako, University of Southern California, defeated John F. Ray, 6—1, 2—6, 6—1.

George Stevens, Yale, defeated W. P. Pigott, University of Toronto, 6—1, 6—2.

Carl Holmes, University of California, defeated Marcus Hecht, University of Pennsylvania, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.

E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, defeated Carl Hartman, Johns Hopkins, 6—1, 6—4.

Kendall Cram, Tulane, defeated S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Harvard, 6—3, 6—4.

Egbert Miles, Yale, defeated Gene Demmary, Butler, 6—1, 10—8.

Wilbur E. Hess, Rice Institute, defeated Charles H. Church, University of California at Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—1.

Robert Murray, McGill, defeated Nathan Ganger, University of Pittsburgh, 7—5, 6—2.

Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated Hugh S. Lynch, Princeton, 6—4, 6—2.

Eugene Smith, University of California, defeated Paul W. Peavy Jr., Colgate, 6—3, 6—2.

Gilbert A. Hunt, Massachusetts Technology, defeated Henry Crawford, Georgia Technology, 8—1, 2—6, 6—3.

Edward H. Sutter, Tulane, defeated Steven E. Hamilton, Cornell, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Martyn Buxby, University of Texas, defeated Thomas D. Flynn, Princeton, 8—6, 2—6, 7—5.

Leonard S. Patterson, California Technology, defeated Donald Morrison, University of Virginia, 6—3, 6—1.

William B. Reese, Georgia Technology, defeated A. Y. Eaton, University of Toronto, 6—1, 6—0.

M. Laird Watt, McGill, defeated Edward Bordin, Temple, 6—4, 6—2.

Doubles—First Round

Donald Hawley and Ernest Koslan, New York University, won from Barnard Welsh and John P. Higgins, Duke, by default.

Watt and Murray, McGill, defeated Burton Decker and Morgan Jacobs, Georgetown, 6—1, 6—1.

Buxby and Bert Weltens, Texas, defeated David Hoppock and William Austin, Lehigh, 6—1, 6—0.

P. Kelleher and George Phipps, Williams, defeated Nelson Green and H. P. Block, Penn State, 6—2, 7—5.

Sutter and Cram, Tulane, defeated Demmary and Joseph Stubbs, Butler, 6—3, 6—2.

Stevens and Edward Mansfield, Yale, defeated Hecht and Lester Kabacoff, University of Pennsylvania, 6—2, 6—1.

Mako and Philip Castlen, Southern California, defeated S. S. Rosen and Arthur Kaiser, Columbia, 6—0, 6—2.

Maxwell Davidson and Trevor Weiss, Chicago, defeated Davenport and Ray, Harvard, 6—3, 6—4.

A. Y. Eaton and S. M. Hermant, Toronto, won from Hawley and Koslan, by default.

Watt and Murray won from Stanley Weitz and Rex Norris, Michigan State, by default.

P. S. Minnich and F. C. Whitman, Princeton, defeated G. A. Hunt and Scott C. Rethorst, Massachusetts Technology, 6—2, 6—4.

Morrison and Stuart Taylor, Virginia, defeated Paul Hadley and Robert Turner, Swarthmore, 6—2, 6—2.

Smith and Holmes, University of California, defeated Allen Meinhard and R. B. Jones, Haverford, 6—1, 6—0.

G. G. Glidden and E. R. Sargent, Harvard, defeated Charles G. Brooke Jr. and Carl Hartman, Johns Hopkins, 6—3, 6—4.

Tidball and Church, U. C. L. A., won from David Geller and Lester Steifberg, New York University, by default.

Paul Wehr and R. Cornfield, University of Pennsylvania, won from W. A. Reynolds and S. Edleman, Williams, by default.

William T. Tilden 3d and N. S. Tilney, Princeton, defeated Egbert Miles and S. Upshur Moorehead, Yale, 6—2, 6—2.

Leo Brady and Carl Smalley, Texas, defeated John W. Dietz and Foster Gearhart, Lehigh, 6—1, 6—1.

Sporting Around the Hub

WILLIAM R. (BILL) ARNOLD of Charles River led the Boston Four-Ball League members in the individual medal play on the Charles River course yesterday with a 72 gross and 67 net. The four-ballers were holding their belated field day. Arnold teamed with Willie Howard, also of the home course, to compile a better ball of 67 and a net of 65. Clark Hodder, with Ralph Stuart and Bob Goodale and Bunny Wilson, followed with a best ball of 71

★ ★ ★

Patty Kilmartin, the Florida girl star, reached the semifinal round this morning in the Massachusetts girls' (15 years and under) tennis championship at the Longwood Cricket Club. She defeated Evelyn Goodrich, 6—1, 6—2. Miss Kilmartin, top-seeded, faces Ruth Bernnard, seeded No. 3, tomorrow morning for the right to enter the final. Miss Bernnard won her match against Constance Foss at 6—0, 6—3. Polly Morrill, No. 4 in the seeded group, defeated Katherine Gilbert today, 6—3, 6—2.

★ ★ ★

The feature match this morning in the younger girls' class was the close battle between the Madden sisters of Jamaica Plain. Bama Madden, 14 years old, was forced to three sets before winning from little Cissy Madden, 11-year-old star. Baba won the first set at 7—5, only to see her sister even the match by winning the second set, 6—4. Play was close in the third set, but the older girl proved steadier, winning, 6—4.

★ ★ ★

Yesterday's play in junior state tennis for boys 18 years and under at Longwood included a victory for Norman Dalrymple of Winchester over Phillip Harty of Hull. Dalrymple, who is tennis captain at Phillips Andover Academy, had to play an extra set to win. The score: 4—6, 6—4, 7—5. Others reaching the round of eight in the older boys' tourney were: Seymour Stearns, Samuel Snow, Francis Quinn, John Kiely, W. Stewart Griscom Jr., Louis Carr and Sanford Webster.

★ ★ ★

John G. Palfrey Jr. of Brookline, who heads the seeded list in the younger boys' class (15 years and under), yesterday afternoon won his second-round match at love, beating William Vaughan. The third seeded player in this group, Bobby Decker, had a hard time getting by Gordon Griscom (7—5, 7—5) in the first round, but he won his second-round match with ease (6—0, 6—0) from R. Cloutier.

★ ★ ★

Fritz Crisler gave an interesting talk on backfield men and kicking in the Northeastern University New England Coaching School yesterday. J. Craig Ruby, University of Illinois basketball coach for the last 11 years, lectured on the cage game.

★ ★ ★

Oakley Country Club has an enterprising golf committee and its latest move is to foster a Fourth of July program. Following a four-ball tournament in which a member may invite a friend at $2 a pair, there will be a special holiday luncheon with wives and families desired. In the afternoon a special match has been arranged with Roland Hancock of Unicorn and Jack Curley of Stoney Brae playing John Cowan, club professional, and Ed Peterson, Oakley amateur. A special dinner in the evening with entertainment is planned.

★ ★ ★

The Monitor baseball team plays its final and by far its most important game on the first-half schedule of the Boston Business League tomorrow evening at Edison Field against the Edison Company team. The Edison nine is undefeated, while Monitor has lost only one game, which means that a victory for our boys would create a

Franco-Italian Naval Accord Vital to Successful Conference

Barthou's Proposed Visit to Rome and Silence of French Press on Italian Plans Indicate Attitude of Conciliation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The fate of the next naval conference depends in great part on the outcome of an intensive diplomatic effort now being made by France to reach an agreement with Italy on the naval problem, within the framework of a broad Franco-Italian entente.

A voyage of M. Louis Barthou, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Rome has been virtually decided upon by the Government, although when it will be made depends almost entirely upon the trend taken by events in France and abroad.

The object of such a visit would be not only a general Franco-Italian rapprochement but the conclusion if possible of a "pacte d'amitié"—treaty of friendship—between the two nations. This treaty would constitute the first big step toward including Italy in the web of alliances which French foreign policy is doing its best to weave.

It is felt in official circles that it may be some months yet before a definite date can be fixed for the trip. But meanwhile every effort is being made to prepare the way and insure the success of such a visit by building up a friendly atmosphere between the two peoples. Thus an official pilgrimage to Italy some weeks ago of a large delegation of French war veterans was followed recently by a visit to Paris of several hundred "Garibaldiens," Italian volunteers who fought on French soil during the World War.

Press Changes Attitude

The extraordinary cordiality and warmth of the welcomes extended to both groups, both by the populaces and governments, is interpreted as signifying that Franco-Italian relations are better today than at any time since the Locarno accords were concluded, in 1924.

It is especially significant that when Signor Mussolini made his recent speech consisting in part of an apoloby for war and announcing that Italy would spend an additional 1,000,000,000 lira on armaments, the French press, usually so quick to accuse the Duce of sword-rattling, maintained a polite silence. Even the fact that Italy is to proceed with the construction of two capital ships —which a while ago would have aroused a storm of protest—hardly brought forth a single reproach.

This last point is particularly important, for the naval question has been one of the thorniest obstacles to a Franco-Italian understanding. Ever since the naval conference in Washington in 1921, Italy has stubbornly insisted on parity with France; and France has as steadily refused to admit such a possibility. Why, the French ask, should Italy, confined to the Mediterranean, need as many ships as France, whose empire extends to all corners of the earth? Clearly for France to concede parity under such conditions would in fact mean accepting inferiority in the Mediterranean, where the Italian fleet would be concentrated while the French was scattered over several oceans.

Parity and Prestige

The logic of this reasoning is clear, even to the Italians, who, however, cling to their insistence on parity principally, it is thought here, for reasons of prestige.

The question is important not only for France and Italy, but because it has a definite bearing on the coming negotiations in view of the naval conference next year. It was the Franco-Italian quarrel that made a five-power accord impossible at the 1930 conference in London, and even the three-power agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Japan was conditioned on France and Italy not building up their fleets beyond a certain limit. Now, the two 35,000-ton ships alluded to by Signor Mussolini, if constructed, would still leave Italy just within that limit, but would force France to exceed it if it intends to keep its existing margin of superiority.

Can this competition, with its consequent complications for the coming naval negotiations, be averted? Official circles here hope that it can, on condition that the French Government's efforts to effect a real Franco-Italian rapprochement are crowned with success.

Prospects of Success

There is an excellent possibility of achieving such a success, despite very real difficulties, according to M. Henry Berenger, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Senate, who recently returned from an extensive tour of Italy. After having conferred with numerous Italian officials including Signor Mussolini himself, M. Berenger stated that the diplomatic atmosphere was favorable to the development of a close and lasting accord between the two neighbors.

Adding to the chances of a Franco-Italian agreement is the fact that Italy's economic and financial situation is such that t could make good use of a loan from France. Prelminary negotiations in view of such a loan are understood to be progressing cautiously but satisfactorily in Paris.

Furthermore, a commercial accord was recently concluded between the two countries. Its basis was a mutual effort to increase Franco-Italian trade by extending the import quotas on certain products and generally relaxing the tariff barriers that had been slowly decreasing the exports and imports of both countries.

There is therefore no lack of evidence that a Franco-Italian rapprochement is today already under way, and that possibilities exist for converting this rapprochement into a politcal pact which, from the French point of view, would be an important factor in preserving peace and stability in Europe.

Engineer of Soviet Defines New Means Of Testing Big Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 26—New scientific methods of testing the stress and load of the huge new Dneiprostov Dam in Soviet Russia marked an address by Mr. N. Davidenkoff, professor of testing and strength of materials at the Physical-Mechanical Institute in Moscow, before the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Society of Testing Materials here today.

Piano wires are buried at strategic points in the dam, Professor Davidenkoff said, and as the stress and load on the structure change, the wires respond to changing musical pitch. Thus through connections at a central electrical board, engineers, by testing the pitch of the strings and through mathematical calculations, can at any moment measure the strain on any part of the dam.

Professor Davidenkoff revealed that this "string method," using teletensometers, has been highly developed by seven years of experiments in his country.

"It has opened a wide field in pressure measurements on rock strata in tunnels and mines for properly designing the linings and props to meet the stresses," he added.

Engineers at the convention asserted this technique not only should detect crushing strains in time to avert disaster, but has innumerable uses for tests in buildings and machines.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

NEW BEDFORD—Monday, July 2, 9:45-10:00 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc-229m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-484m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON — Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturday, June 30, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

HUDSON FALLS—Fridays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WGLC, 1370kc-219m.

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER — Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA — Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

CHARLESTON—Fridays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., WCSC, 1360kc-220m.

COLUMBIA — Second and fourth Fridays of each month, 8:15-8:30 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45 to 11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG — Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WFHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON — Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Harriman Sentenced To Penitentiary Term

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Mr. Joseph W. Harriman, former president of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company, was sentenced to four and one-half years in prison today on a conviction of causing false entries in the books of the bank.

Federal Judge John C. Knox directed that Mr. Harriman be turned over "to the custody of the Attorney-General of the United States for confinement in the penitentiary for a period of four and one-half years on each count on which he stands convicted," the terms to be concurrent.

Execution of sentence was stayed until next Tuesday morning to permit him to apply to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for a further stay.

Before pronouncing sentence, Judge Knox ended a long explanation with these words: "Each of us in the face of adversity must stand steadfast, and this message must go to everyone in a position of public trust."

Danes Seek to Establish Colonies in South America

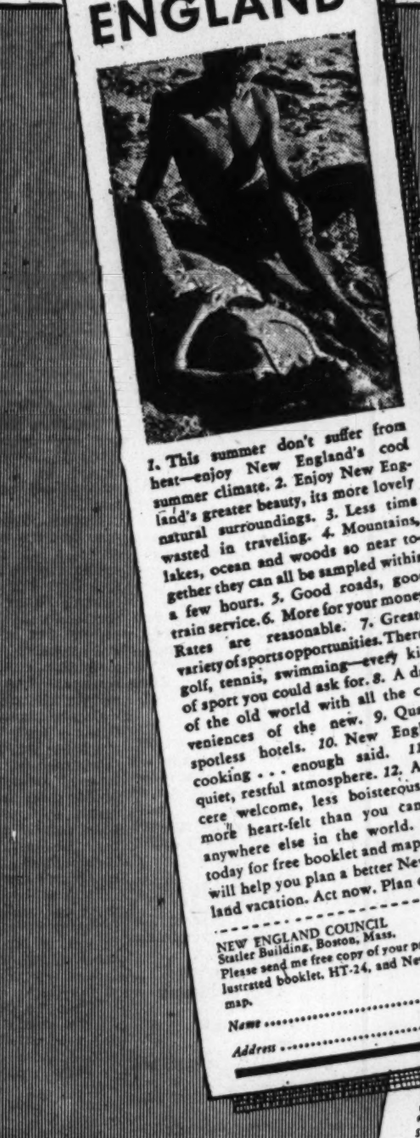
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

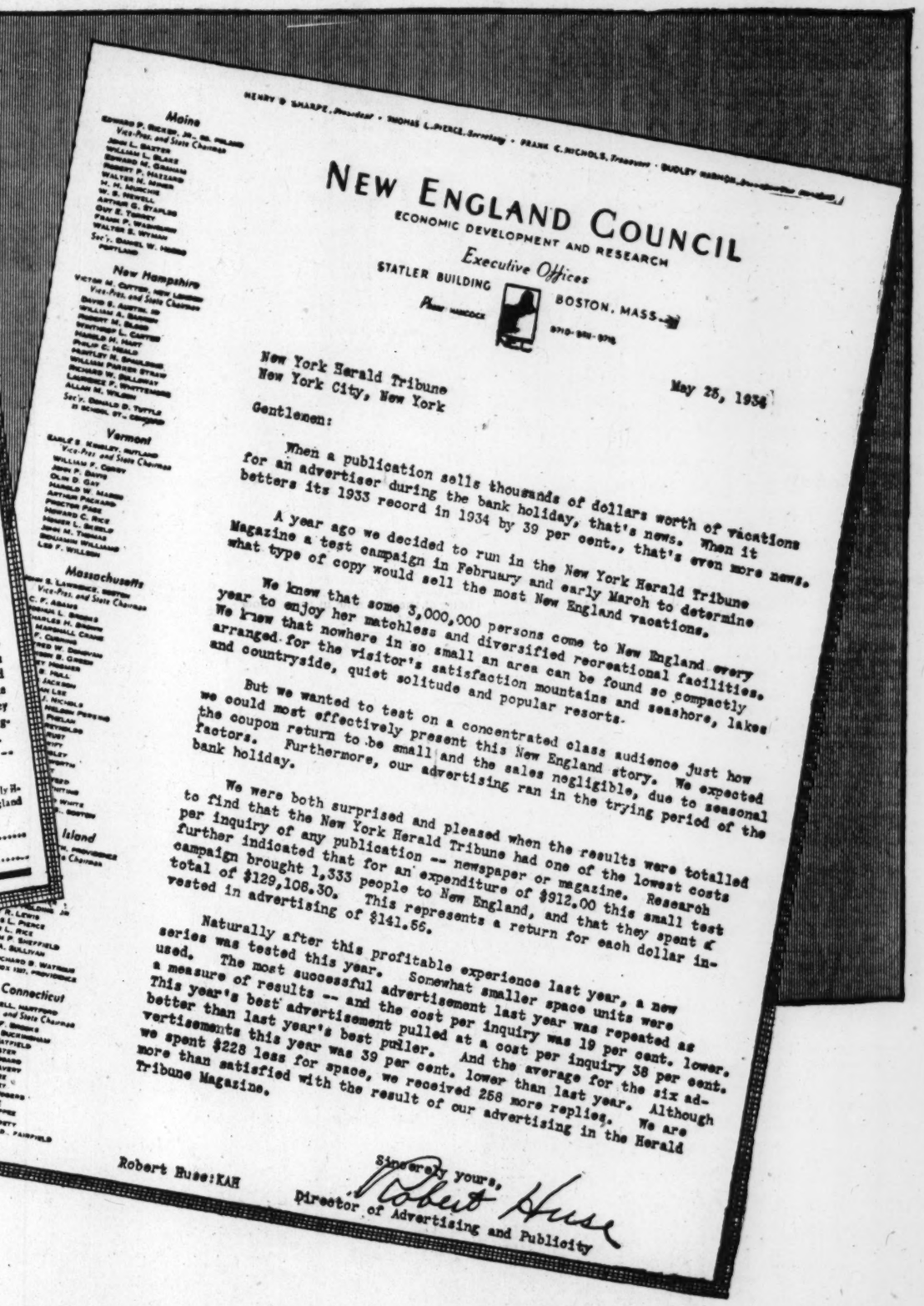
COPENHAGEN — The Danish Government has sent four deputies including Mr. K. K. Steincke, Minister of Social Affairs, to South America to inquire into the possibility of making Danish colonies in Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela.

In this way Denmark hopes to negotiate with South American governments to send only those who are most suitable colonists as "state emigrants." In Argentina there are already many Danes occupied in farming and other work in connection with agriculture.

INSTANT RESPONSE!

New England gets $141 for each dollar spent in the Herald Tribune


12 REASONS for a SUMMER VACATION in NEW ENGLAND
1. This summer don't suffer from heat—enjoy New England's cool summer climate. 2. Enjoy New England's greater beauty, its more lovely natural surroundings. 3. Less time wasted in traveling. 4. Mountains, lakes, ocean and woods so near together they can all be sampled within a few hours. 5. Good roads, good train service. 6. More for your money. Rates are reasonable. 7. Greater variety of sports opportunities. There's golf, tennis, swimming—every kind of sport you could ask for. 8. A dash of the old world with all the conveniences of the new. 9. Quaint, spotless hotels. 10. New England cooking . . . enough said. 11. A secure welcome, less boisterous, but more heart-felt than you can find anywhere else in the world. Write today for free booklet and map. They will help you plan a better New England vacation. Act now. Plan early.
NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL
Statler Building, Boston, Mass.
Please send me free copy of your profusely illustrated booklet, HT-24, and New England map.
Name .....
Address .....



NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH
Executive Offices
STATLER BUILDING BOSTON, MASS.

New York Herald Tribune
New York City, New York

May 28, 1934

Gentlemen:

When a publication sells thousands of dollars worth of vacations for an advertiser during the bank holiday, that's news. When it betters its 1933 record in 1934 by 39 per cent., that's even more news.

A year ago we decided to run in the New York Herald Tribune Magazine a test campaign in February and early March to determine what type of copy would sell the most New England vacations.

We knew that some 3,000,000 persons come to New England every year to enjoy her matchless and diversified recreational facilities. We knew that nowhere in so small an area can be found so compactly arranged for the visitor's satisfaction mountains and seashore, lakes and countryside, quiet solitude and popular resorts.

But we wanted to test on a concentrated class audience just how we could most effectively present this New England story. We expected the coupon return to be small and the sales negligible, due to seasonal factors. Furthermore, our advertising ran in the trying period of the bank holiday.

We were both surprised and pleased when the results were totalled to find that the New York Herald Tribune had one of the lowest costs per inquiry of any publication -- newspaper or magazine. Research further indicated that for an expenditure of $912.00 this small test campaign brought 1,333 people to New England, and that they spent a total of $129,108.30. This represents a return for each dollar invested in advertising of $141.56.

Naturally after this profitable experience last year, a new series was tested this year. Somewhat smaller space units were used. The most successful advertisement last year was repeated as a measure of results -- and the cost per inquiry was 19 per cent. lower. This year's best advertisement pulled at a cost per inquiry 38 per cent. better than last year's best puller. And the average for the six advertisements this year was 39 per cent. lower than last year. Although we spent $228 less for space, we received 258 more replies. We are more than satisfied with the result of our advertising in the Herald Tribune Magazine.

Sincerely yours,
Robert Huse
Director of Advertising and Publicity

Robert Huse:KAH

Here is a fascinating record of results that defied closed banks, blizzards, general depression and an unfavorable season.

New England Council advertising appeared in the Herald Tribune in February and March of 1933. Herald Tribune readers' response was so exceptional—not only in inquiries but in definite dollar value—that a similar campaign was again used this Winter and Spring. Again the Herald Tribune delivered an instantaneous reader response—at one of the lowest costs per inquiry of any publication, either magazine or newspaper.

1,333 travelers, who sent in keyed coupons, were brought to New England at a total cost of $912. They spent $129,108.30, a return of $141.56 for each dollar spent.

Advertiser after advertiser, both national and local, has had experiences of this type in the Herald Tribune. Write or wire the nearest branch office for the complete results story of this newspaper.

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

NEW YORK Main Office: 230 West 41st Street
CHICAGO John B. Woodward, Inc. 400 N. Michigan Avenue
DETROIT John B. Woodward, Inc. New Center Building
BOSTON Carroll Judson Swan 926 Park Square Building
SAN FRANCISCO John B. Woodward, Inc. Russ Building
PARIS EDITION The New York Herald 21 Rue de Berri

Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Develops Moderately Irregular Price Trend

Commodity and Money Markets

Mining Stocks Are Prominent In Busy Market

Early Buoyancy Followed by Irregular Trend—Some New Highs for Year

By Forrest Price

And once more they advanced.

On top of the good net gains of yesterday stocks today made further headway in a moderately busy market.

In the early part of the session stocks were almost buoyant. Then there was some profit-taking and a simmering down in activity. But the strength of the market was scarcely diminished until late in the session when there was some easing off.

Total sales approximated 650,000 shares.

The metal issues again predominated, some of them soaring to new peaks for the year. Homestake Mining which touched 400 yesterday added 10 points more to its gain, establishing another new high.

Substantial advances were recorded by U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Dome, Howe Sound, McIntyre Porcupine and National Lead.

The sugars also made new highs. They included American Sugar Refining, Cuban American Sugar preferred and American Beet Sugar common.

Among other good gainers were Eastman Kodak preferred, Johns-Manville, Hat Corp. preferred, Erie, Libby Owens, Safeway Stores, American Telephone and Atchison common and preferred. The last named reached a new high for the year.

Hesitancy and selective buying was noted in the bond market. This is probably due to the long rise all classes of loans have enjoyed over a long period of time. Some corporate issues, including Warner Brothers Pictures 6s and a few of the New York traction liens moved slightly forward. Baltimore & Ohio, International Telephone and Bethlehem Steel loans also moved up fractionally. Losses were established by some others.

Among the commodities wheat had an erratic career. After an early rise prices fell below yesterday's close, and then rallied in the late trading. Cotton was lower all day and closed with net losses. Silver futures were firm.

A very reliable business barometer is the weekly report of electric power production in the United States furnished by the Edison Electric Institute. According to the report issued today the output last week totaled 1,674,566,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,665,358,000 the previous week.

The week's production was 4.8 per cent greater than that of a year ago. The week before the increase was 5.5 per cent.

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—The Wall Street rainbow dimmed a bit today, but the speculative forces apparently could discern no particularly ominous storm clouds in the market skies.

Stocks resumed their upward push in a rather brisk opening, metal and sugar issues in the lead with gains ranging from 1 to 2 or more points. A number of new highs for the year were established before profit-taking cut down the advances. It was noted that the trading volume dwindled appreciably on the moderate realizing.

Homestake Mining jumped about 10 points to another record top at $410 a share. U. S. Smelting, Dome, Howe Sound, National Lead, McIntyre, Porcupine and American Smelting showed advances of fractions to 2 or more points.

Sugars at New Tops

New 1934 peaks were reached by American Beet Sugar common and Cuban American Sugar preferred, each up in the neighborhood of a point or so. American Beet Sugar preferred advanced 2.

Other advances of fractions to around a point or so were recorded by American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, International Silver, Wilson & Co. and Public Service of New Jersey. The coppers, including Kennecott and Magma, were firm. The motors, aircrafts and alcohols were only fairly steady.

The recent strength of some of the metals was attributed to an undercurrent of inflationary psychology which still persists in some brokerage circles. Most traders, however, continue to display considerable caution in the matter of extending commitments.

Bond Trading Light

Buying of a selective character brought fair advances during the early trading in a number of prime and semi-speculative bonds, but a considerable part of the list registered no important change from yesterday. Transactions were light.

U. S. Governments showed no disposition to extend their moderate gains of the previous session, at least during the forenoon, and ranged from 1-32d of a point higher to 2-32s lower. Dealings were light throughout the federal list.

German issues contributed a substantial part of the small dealings in foreign loans. Prices were mixed, with Dawes Plan 7s, Italy 7s, Columbia 6s and Poland 7s on the minus side to the extent of fractions; German Agricultural Banks 6s, French 7½s were slightly improved.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
July	.90¼	.91	.89⅜	.90	..
September	.91	.91¾	.89¾	.90⅝	..
December	.92¼	.93⅞	.91¼	.92 +	⅜
	Corn				
July	.57⅝	.58	.57⅛	.57⅝ +	⅜
September	.59½	.60	.58¾	.59⅜ +	⅜
December	.60⅛	.60¾	.59½	.60⅜ +	⅜
	Oats				
July	.42¼	.42½	.41½	.41⅞	..
September	.42⅛	.42⅜	.41⅛	.42¼ +	⅛
December	.43¼	.43⅝	.42⅛	.43½ +	⅛
	Winnipeg Wheat				
	High	Low	Last		Net Chg
July	.76⅜	.75¾	.75⅞ —		⅜
September	.78⅜	.77¾	.78½ —		⅛
December	.79⅝	.78⅛	.79⅜ —		¼

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 27	Last June 26
34⅛	16	2	Adams Millis	700	28½	28	28½	28
11¾	6⅜	..	Adams Express	2200	8¾	8⅜	8½	8½
116¼	79¾	..	Addressograph	100	9⅜	9	9	..
106¼	91¼	..	Air Reduction	600	107½	101	101	101
3⅜	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
23⅞	17⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	2600	21¼	20⅜	20¾	20¾
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany2Corp	200	2	⅝ 2	⅝ 2⅛	⅝ 2⅛
16⅛	6½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
160⅜	126½	6	Allied Chem	1100	137½	134⅝	134⅝	137
23⅜	13⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	600	18½	16	16	16⅜
55⅜	41½	2	Amerada	700	50½	50	50	49⅞
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	600	22¼	20⅛	21⅝	20½
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	200	46¼	45⅝	46¼	45
13½	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	1600	13¼	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
72⅞	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	600	71½	70	70	69½
38	23¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1900	98¾	97	97	98
145½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	145	145	145	..
33⅝	18¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	22	21¾	22	21¾
56½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	100	40½	40½	40½	40½
60⅜	46¼	3	Am Chicle	300	56⅜	56	56	56
62½	32	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	35⅝	35¼	35¼	35
5	2	..	Am Encaustic T	1100	2¼	1¼	1¼	2⅛
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	500	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛
10⅛	6¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	7	7	7	..
10	6½	..	Am Ice	700	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
11	6½	..	Am International	700	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
1½	¾	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
38¾	22¼	..	Am Locomotive	300	24	24	24	24
10⅜	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	6300	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	8½
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M et	900	9½	8⅞	9⅛	8
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	600	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	22
91	73	..	Am Metal 6%	100	76¾	76¾	76¾	..
24¾	21	1½	Am News	30	26	26	26	..
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Pow & Li	1600	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	21¾	21	21¼	..
17⅞	12	..	Am Radiator	2300	14½	14¼	14¼	14
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	1700	19⅞	19½	19⅞	19½
7¾	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	4½	4½	4½	4¼
51⅞	33¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3300	43⅜	42½	42½	42⅝
123	100	7‡	Am Smelt & R pf	100	122½	122½	122½	..
94⅜	71¼	..	Am Sm&D 6% pf	100	92	92	92	91
26½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	16¾	16	16	16½
81	59⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	50	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	..
66	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1300	66	64¾	64¾	65
120½	103½	..	Am Sug Ref pf	100	119¼	119¼	119¼	119½
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1500	115½	115	115	114
78¾	73¼	..	h Am Type F pf	40	15½	15¼	15½	15⅛
27⅜	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	700	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20¼
17⅛	8½	..	Am Woolen	400	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
83¾	58	1¼	Am Woolen pf	200	61	60⅜	60⅝	60
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	4900	1¼	1	1¼	1⅛
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	2300	4½	3⅝	4½	3½
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	6400	15⅝	14⅞	15	15
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
93¼	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
8	4⅛	..	Armour Ill A	1900	6¼	6	6	5⅞
..	..	..	Armour Ill B	700	3½	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
75⅝	55	..	Armour of Ill	1000	70⅜	67B	70¼	68
8⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
73¾	51½	2b	Atchison T&SF	9600	61¼	59½	59½	60¼
88⅞	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	400	89½	88¼	89⅛	87
54¼	34½	..	Atl Coast Line	700	40½	40⅜	40½	40⅛
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	700	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	25
57⅜	23⅜	..	Auburn Auto	3050	25⅛	24½	24½	24¾
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	200	12½	12½	12½	..
64	39½	5	Austin Nichols A	10	60	..	60	60
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	1800	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	800	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	4500	24½	24	24	24
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	43	42¾	43	42½
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	1700	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
19¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	700	15¼	14¾	14¾	15
19½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	17⅛	17	17	17
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	2400	35½	33¾	34	34½
82	58⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	300	62	62	62	61¾
40	25	1b	Bigelow Sanford	400	27½	26½	26½	..
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	300	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10½
68¾	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	55½	55⅜	55½	..
83	76	4¶	Bon Ami A	70	81¼	81	81	..
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2800	26⅛	26½	26⅜	26⅜
28⅜	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	2100	23½	23	23½	23½
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	3500	17⅜	17¼	17⅝	17⅝
40¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	100	38½	37⅞	38	37⅞
94¾	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	93	93	93	93
58¼	41	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	48	48	48	..
10⅞	6¾	..	Brunswick Balke	600	7⅛	7	7	..
14½	9¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
5⅛	3	..	Budd Wheel	400	3½	3	3½	3
6½	2⅜	..	Bulova Watch	100	4½	4½	4½	..
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	40	8½	8½	8½	..
15¾	5½	..	Bush T Bldgs cts	20	15¼	15	15	14⅞
32¾	18¾	..	Byers	400	23⅜	23	23	22¾
67⅞	47¼	..	Byers pf	10	52½	52½	52½	..

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	700	33	32¼	32¼	32½
1¾	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	400	..	¾	¾	..
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	800	9¼	9	9	..
20½	10	1	Canada Dry	300	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
18⅛	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	4700	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	15
86¾	46	..	Case Threshg	1300	52	50⅝	50⅝	50¾
84½	67¾	4	Case Thresh pf	40	70	70	70	..
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	900	27⅜	27⅜	27⅝	27
44⅞	22⅜	..	Celanese Corp	1600	26½	25⅞	25⅞	25½
4	1⅜	..	h Celotex cv pf	200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	..
22⅜	6½	..	h Celotex Co pf	80	13½	13½	13½	..
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	800	30	29½	29⅝	29
92	62	..	Central RR of NJ	200	64¼	64	64¼	..
12¾	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
42½	30½	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	19400	43½	42¼	42½	42
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	200	46¼	46¼	46¼	..
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3500	48	47⅝	48	48
8	1⅞	.. h	Chi & E Ill pf	200	..	4½	4½	..
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	..	3½	4½	3½
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	8½	7¾	7¾	7¾
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	4600	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9⅜
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	7¾	7¾	7⅞	7¼
28⅜	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22
16	11¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	13½	13½	13½	..
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	200	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
60⅜	36½	.15	Chrysler	8600	40¾	39¾	39¾	40⅜
24⅜	17¼	.2	City Ice & Fuel	400	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
86	69	6½	City Ice & F pf	120	85	83½	83½	85
18½	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3100	16¼	15⅞	16	16¼
94	78	7	Collins & A pf	10	79	79	79	78
8¾	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	6
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	80	33	31½	32	..
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	26	25½	26	22¾
19¼	11⅜	.50a	Columbia Gas	5400	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14
77½	52	6	Columbia G pf A	600	77½	77	77	77½
77½	58	3	Columbian Carb	200	73¼	72½	72½	72½
35⅞	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1100	28⅞	28	28	28½
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	104½	104½	104½	104½
30	24	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	10	28½	28½	28½	28½
59¾	25¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1900	55	54¾	54¾	54½
108¾	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	109	109	109	108½
36⅜	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2500	23½	22¾	22¾	22⅞
3¾	1⅜	..	Comwith Ed	3400	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
5⅛	2⅛	6	Comwith & S 6pf	1200	47¼	47	47¼	46
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	500	28½	28	28½	27¾
17½	10¾	1g	Consol Film I pf	200	14½	14¼	14½	14¼
47⅜	21⅛	2	Consol Gas	4300	35	34½	34½	34
94	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	94	94	94	93⅜
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	4300	10¼	10	10	10⅜
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3½
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	2500	1	..	..	..
5⅝	2⅞	..	Container B	300	4	4	4	..
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	600	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	500	83¾	79	80	78⅝
11⅜	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	8¼	8⅛	8¼	..
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	32½	32½	32½	32
7⅜	3	..	Cont Motors	1700	1⅛	1	1	1
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	4600	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¾
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	1300	69	68	68⅝	67⅝
9⅛	3¾	..	Coty	400	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
35	18	2	Cream of Wheat	200	33	33	33	33½
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
36½	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
6⅜	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	500	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9⅝	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1900	8½	8	8	8½
52½	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	640	54⅞	53½	54	52⅞
12¾	8	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	47½	47½	47½	47
29¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
84¼	43½	2½z	Curtis Pub pf	300	79½	79¼	79½	79½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
12¼	5½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
34½	18	..	Deere & Co	800	20½	20¼	20¼	20½
15½	11⅛	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	13¼	12¼	12¼	..
73½	49	..	Del & Hudson	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	56
33¾	20½	..	Del Lack & W	2400	23⅞	23⅜	23½	23½
13¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
28½	12	1	Diamond Match	400	24	23⅞	24	23¾
11⅜	6	..	Dome Mines	5600	46¼	45½	45⅝	45½
60⅜	36½	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
24⅜	17¼	..	Douglas	1300	20⅞	20	20	20¼
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	8200	91½	90½	90½	90⅜
124¼	115	6	du Pont deb	600	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	103	103	103	103

—E—

101	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1400	99	98	99	99
145	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	147	147	147	..
22½	12¼	1	Eaton Mfg	200	16¾	16½	16¾	17
21⅜	11½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2400	21½	21¼	21½	21¼
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅜
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	15¼	15½	15¼	14⅞
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	43	43	43	43
1⅞	⅝	.. h	Elk Horn Coal	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
63	51	3	Endicott Johnson	200	56	55½	55½	..
126	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	124½	124½	124½	124½
8¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
23½	11⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	16	15½	16	..
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	200	16½	16¼	16½	..
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	400	20	19½	20	18¾
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1600	25¼	24½	24½	24½
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝

—F—

12½	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	10	6½	6½	6½	8½
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	90	51	51	51	51½
8¾	5	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	32	31½	32	31
25½	17	.40	Firestone T&R	800	17½	17½	17½	17¼
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	300	63¼	63¼	63¼	63
17⅞	2¼	.. h	Follansbee B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
21	10½	..	Food Mach	200	18¼	18¼	18¾	..
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	16	16	16	..
17½	8½	..	Foundation	1100	12¾	12¼	12½	12
27½	19⅜	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	21¼
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	400	14¼	14¼	14¼	13¾
50⅜	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	900	32½	32	32	31⅞

—G—

20	11⅛	..	Gamewell	10	14	14	14	..
43⅝	23⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	600	38	37⅜	37½	37½
23½	15⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	200	19	18⅝	18⅝	18¾
14⅜	9¾	1	Gen Baking	100	10	10	10	9⅞
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	20	105	105	105	103
10⅝	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	300	8	7¾	8	7⅞
12	6	..	Gen Cable A	100	7½	7½	7½	..
33	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	25	25	25	..
25½	18½	.60	Gen Electric	7200	20½	19¾	19¾	20½
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	5800	13¾	12½	12⅝	12½
36⅜	31⅝	1.80	Gen Foods	600	32⅝	31½	32	32
12	8¾	..	Gen G&E cv pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	600	58	58	58	..
42	29¼	1	Gen Motors	18600	31¾	31	31	31¾
103	80⅝	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	102¼	101½	101¾	102¼
3¾	1½	..	Gen Realty	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
23¾	10⅛	..	Gen Refractories	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract ct	800	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14¾

48½	30½	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	30	30	30	..
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	800	10¾	10½	10½	10½
6⅜	3¾	..	Gimbel Bros	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
38¾	15⅝	1	Glidden	1100	24½	24½	24½	24½
103	83	7	Glidden ppf	20	101	101	101	100
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1900	7⅛	6⅝	7	6⅝
22	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	1400	20¼	19½	20	19⅝
18	12¼	..	Goodrich	2100	13½	13¼	13⅜	13
62¾	40	..	Goodrich pf	100	50	50	50	49¾
41¾	25⅝	..	Goodyear	2600	28½	27⅝	27⅝	28¼
86¼	74	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	79	79	79	..
11¾	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	600	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
4½	2¼	..	Graham Paige	8200	2½	2	2	2⅛
13⅝	8	..	Granby	600	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	..
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	200	37½	37½	37½	..
40⅝	30	1	Grant (WT)	400	31⅝	31½	31⅝	31½
32½	18	..	Great Nor pf	6400	22¾	21½	21⅝	22¾
34⅝	25	2.40	Great West Sug	13200	36⅝	33¾	34	34
115¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	13200	34⅝	33¾	34	34
59	18	..	Greene Canaces	10	45	45	45	..
3½	⅜	..	Guantanamo Sug	900	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
31	7¼	..	Guan Sug pf	20	26	26	26	..
42	24	..	Gulf States Steel	100	28	28	28	..

—H—

30½	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	30½	30½	30½	..
8¼	4¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¼
96	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	94	94	94	..
24¾	14½	.25b	Harbison Walker	100	18½	18½	18½	..
62¼	19¾	.

Commerce and Finance

Textile Trade Accomplishments Lauded by Code Authority

Business and Industry

Autarchy Unable To Foster Peace, Avers Professor

World Currency and Tariff Pacts Vital Need, Says Chicago Savant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., June 27—Abandonment by the United States of economic threat or economic war with other nations was urged here last night at the Midwest Institute of International Relations by Dr. Garfield V. Cox, professor of finance in the school of business at the University of Chicago.

Steps should be taken promptly to indicate unequivocally the dropping of such methods in favor of offers of coöperation toward the restoration of international economic relations on mutually beneficial terms, Professor Cox declared. Attempts at autarchy hold no promise of fostering international peace, he said. Such peace must be won by achieving international coöperation rather than isolation.

"The President should pursue with cautious zeal the policy of negotiating tariff agreements under the powers just granted by Congress," Professor Cox continued. "Presumably the President may be trusted to use these powers only to increase trade, but it seems unfortunate that Congress granted authority to increase our already high rates by 50 per cent as well as to decrease them by that percentage.

Elementary Fact Overlooked

"It seems incredible that our Administration should seriously have proposed that war-debtor nations pay the United States in non-competitive goods. Such a proposal suggests that our Government and the American public do not yet understand the elementary truth that we can sell our surplus cotton and machinery abroad only to the extent that foreigners acquire dollars with which to pay for them, and that, if debtor Governments ship rubber and other products to America in payment of war debts, instead of permitting their subjects to sell these goods here, the ability of foreigners to buy our exports will be reduced by exactly the amount involved.

"Our claim for payment of the war debts is normally and logically good, but after 15 years it is time we recognize that we are not prepared to admit an excess of imports big enough to pay all of the foreign private debts to Americans, let alone the war debts to our Government. It would cost us no new losses, therefore, to recognize this fact officially and thereby remove, once for all, a source of international friction.

"With our tariff policy reversed and the war debts out of the way, the United States should offer to enter into an international agreement for currency stabilization as a basis for further restoration of world trade."

Should Stop Lending Abroad

American foreign lending should be discouraged, Professor Cox declared, until the adoption of a foreign trade policy. "Although a resumption of American foreign lending would temporarily stimulate American exports," he continued, "we should not encourage such lending unless or until we shall have definitely adopted a foreign trade policy which promises to permit the repayment of these loans through an increase in American imports."

Any attempt at a self-sufficient isolation policy was decried by the interstate leader. The price of such a policy is one which America is utterly unprepared to pay, he said. American investors would face the loss of their $17,000,000,000 of private investments in foreign securities and properties, he explained. The abandonment of exports, too, would exact an intolerable cost. The abolition of American agricultural exports would call for the retirement from cultivation of an area greater than the entire State of Illinois. He concluded that international coöperation, rather than isolation, pointed toward peace.

ARLINGTON MILLS

Dividend No. 135

A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on Monday, July 16, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1934, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

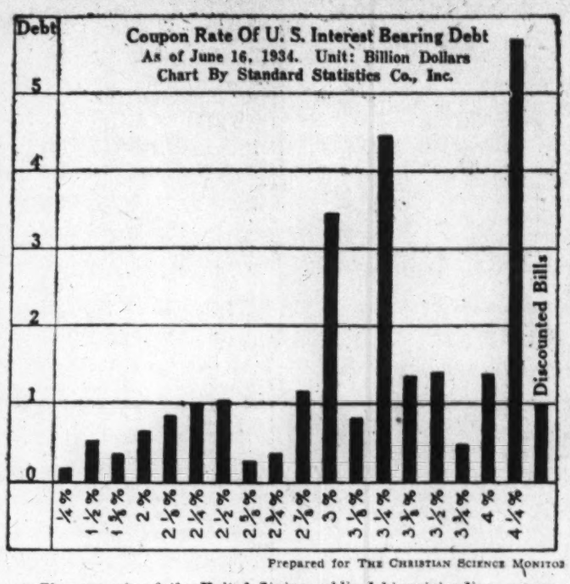
ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 5540

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
JOIN OUR 1935 VACATION CLUB NOW
Interest begins the 15th of every month
Institution for Savings In Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

Buy Co-operative Bank Shares Now
A Safe, Sound and Systematic way to build a reserve fund. $10 deposited monthly pays for 10 shares which are worth $2,000 at Maturity. Phone Liberty 6653 for full information.
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
The Oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England.

Bulk of Public Debt Carries Interest Rates Above 3 P. C.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The amounts of the United States public debt outstanding, segregated according to the various coupon rates, are shown on the accompanying chart. It is apparent that the bulk of the debt carries coupon rates above 3 per cent.

The World's Business

The German Moratorium

FACTS are the hardest things in the world to face.

And Germany's temporary inability to make transfers on its debts to foreign investors is one such fact. Even when the condition of Germany's balances is revealed, creditors retort that this is the fault of political Germany. If the Hitler Government had behaved differently, runs the argument, foreigners would not have restricted their purchases of German goods, and they would have traveled more on German ships. But the argument does not make Germany in any better position to pay. It is a condition, and not a theory, that Germany has run up against. One cannot expect Germany to pay debts, and at the same time refuse to trade with Germany. Ever since the war, this dilemma has stood athwart the debt problem—war debts and private debts alike. There is a world of difference between internal and external debts. In respect of the former, both debtor and creditor use the same money. In paying foreign debts, however, the debtor must first earn enough of the creditor's currency. American creditors of Germany, for instance, cannot spend marks in the United States; they require dollars. Thus a country might conceivably be prosperous internally and bankrupt externally.

* * *

Germany has been witnessing a gradual deterioration of its debt-paying power. Foreign currencies, in other words, have become increasingly difficult to earn. The state of its foreign trade is the first exhibit. From 1930 to 1933 imports and exports were as follows (in millions of marks, which were quoted yesterday at 39 cents):

	Imports	Exports
1930	10,393.1	12,035.6
1931	6,727.3	9,598.5
1932	4,658.4	5,739.2
1933	4,204.9	4,862.8

When exports are in excess of imports, a country is clearly piling up a supply of foreign currencies, which can be used in meeting service charges on its debts. Such an export surplus was achieved in these four years. This year, however, the situation has been reversed. For the first five months of the year the excess was in favor of imports, amounting to 178,000,000 marks. This import surplus compares with an export surplus of 263,000,000 marks in the corresponding period of 1933. Faced with such a deficit, Germany has had to find foreign currencies from other sources before it can look around for debt dollars. Where? One source is the service that Germans render to foreigners besides exporting goods to foreign countries. The chief items in this connection are for the entertainment of tourists in Germany and for the carrying of foreign goods and passengers on German ships. No figures are available concerning the former item, only hearsay; and, according to this, foreigners are not spending holidays in Germany on the same scale as heretofore. There is a similar lack of recent data on shipping profits. But, if the Hamburg-American line is an indication of the general trend, German shipping is losing, not making, money. Last year the Hamburg-American carried 9,430 fewer passengers than in 1932, and, as the result of a decline in cargo as well as passengers, suffered a loss of 2,286,248 marks. Gold, in the final analysis, is employed to discharge obligations. It has been used to eke out the shortage of earned foreign money, but cannot be so used much longer. The stock in the Reichsbank, coupled with the holdings of foreign money, is down as low as 76,000,000 marks, as compared with the 250,000,000 marks which would have had to be found in meeting the charges which, but for the latest six months' moratorium, would have had to be raised, and, what is so much more important, transferred.

* * *

It may be naïve to accept these simplified figures of the German financial position at their face value. This is what the creditors would say. To me, at any rate, this lack of confidence in the other fellow's figures is the most disagreeable aspect of recent developments in international relations. Suspicion is rampant. It has introduced a brusqueness in diplomatic communications which is new and foreboding. Creditors talk about "hidden reserves" in Germany, but without a first-hand acquaintance with German bookkeeping, a check-up is impossible. It is also said that the Germans have been repatriating the bonds upon which they have defaulted. There is no dispute as to the facts. German data show that repurchasing of bonds has amounted to 767,000,000 marks, or around the figure of $300,000,000 that bond men in New York say has been rebought in the American market alone. The practice has no evil connotation. It does show, however, that there has been a surplus of foreign currencies available to the Germans somewhere. Such bonds could be bought only in exchange for the currencies of the countries affected. What has been happening is that the Reichsbank has been encouraging bond purchases abroad by German exporters out of the foreign funds received from their customers. It is the creditor's contention that this foreign money should have been made available to German debtors in meeting their service charges. Then, they say, at least general default might have been avoided.

* * *

Another ground of complaint is with the German utterances in connection with the moratorium. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, head of the Reichsbank, says that the debt was contracted in order to pay reparations. He has thus created a good deal of perturbation among the creditors. Thinking of what happened to reparations, they are fearing that the same thing will happen to these private debts. Americans are the most affected. From 1924 to 1929, when lending stopped altogether, they bought German obligations to the tune of at least $1,045,582,000, out of a total offering in all countries of possibly $2,500,000,000. Of the American amount $893,432,800 was already in partial default prior to the recent move. The effect of the moratorium is restricted chiefly to what are called the Dawes and the Young loans. The former ushered in the vast loan-making to Germany. Amounting to 800,000,000 marks, of which Americans took $110,000,000 (about 275,000,000 marks), it set up a gold reserve at the Reichsbank, so that Germany could regain its economic feet for a fresh effort to pay reparations. The Young loan of $300,000,000 of which Americans took $98,000,000 commercialized part of the new reparations amount fixed by the Young Committee in 1929. Commercialization signified that reparation creditors made sure of some reparations by getting Germany to raise part of the amount from private investors. From Germany's standpoint the process meant the exchange of a government creditor for a private creditor. The inclusion of these two loans, which are first obligations of the German Government, caused the greatest surprise to the world at large.

Perhaps both debtors and creditors have discharged their heaviest artillery against each other. It is to be hoped so. The entire situation is complicated by many factors, but they will not be resolved till facts are faced—on the German as well as the creditor side—an dcertainly not till tempers are assuaged.

H. B. E.

FIELD & COWLES INSURANCE
40 Broad Street
Boston, Mass.
May we discuss your Insurance Problems with you?
Call Hubbard 7880

Wider Movement Of Wool in The West Reported

Considerable Weight Held at Some Points for Higher Prices

With the progress of shearing northward, there is a wider movement of wool in the West. For the most part, the wools being moved out of first hands are coming eastward on consignment against cash advances of 17 to 20 cents, depending upon the wool.

Large pools in Montana and Oregon, and especially in Texas, are being withheld from sale by the growers and warehousemen in the belief that with the turn of the half-year there will be a movement in the piecegoods markets, which will induce buying in wool and which, in turn, will make a better demand for wool at the country points.

More Big Sales

With the sale of 1,000,000 pounds of wool at Kerrville, Texas, last week to a large New England mill at 68 to 70 cents, clean basis, landed mill, it would seem as if a start had been made to merchandise the warehoused wool in the Lone Star State, which is by far the heaviest producing state of the country, on the lower basis for which many of the manufacturers have been contending. This was sold at 25½ cents in the grease for the No. 1 line, and 23 cents for the No. 2 line.

In addition to this sale there were some 40,000 fleeces sold in the Lakeview section of Oregon at 19½ cents for the fine wools and 21 cents for the mixed clips, bulk three-eighths and half-blood. These wools are of the shorter, topmaking type and were purchased for a topmaker, it is understood on the basis of 62 cents clean, landed Boston.

There has been somewhat of a pause in the bright wool states in the movement of wool. Interest is centering more and more on the fine wools of Ohio-Pennsylvania, with growers asking above 25 cents usually and no sales resulting.

These prices would seem likely to establish a market, although as yet there has been insufficient follow up to say that a market has been established.

Quiet on Eastern Seaboard

Meanwhile, there is little buying being done for mill account in the eastern seaboard markets.

Fine noils have been a little firmer, and 49 and 50 cents is being paid for fair noils which were selling as low as 47 cents a week or two ago. Fine wool wastes are quoted firmly on limited demand.

Carpet wools are steadier on moderate demand at 20 and 22 cents, clean basis for the best combing wools.

Mohair is steady on limited demand.

The foreign markets are a bit steadier for the moment, although the Continental markets are more or less unsettled in consequence of the financial situation, especially in Germany.

There will be 99,700 bales available for the Colonial auctions at London, commencing July 3, of which about 33,500 bales will be Australian, 43,500 bales New Zealand; 18,000 bales Punta Arenas wools and the balance miscellaneous lots.

Unemployment Off 40 Per Cent From 1933 Peak Figure

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—The total number of unemployed worke. this past May was 7,899,000, according to an estimate of the National Industrial Conference Board issued today. This is a decline of 50,000 from April's total and a decline of 5,304,000, or 40.2 per cent, from the total in March, 1933, when unemployment was at its highest point.

The rate of decrease of unemployment is slowing down as is evidenced in a comparison of the May decrease of 50,000 with the decrease in April of 72,000 and the March decrease of 589,000.

Although all industrial groups combined showed a decrease from April, to May, the number of unemployed increased in the manufacturing and mechanical group by 10,000 and the domestic and personal service group by 12,000.

Since March, 1933, the most marked decreases have been shown in the manufacturing and mechanical group. The number of unemployed in this group in May, 1934, was 2,544,000, a decline of 3,879,000, or 60.4 per cent from the peak of unemployment in this group in March, 1933. From then to May of this year, the number of unemployed workers decreased 57.1 per cent in trade, 27.7 per cent in domestic and personal service, 20.3 per cent in the extraction of minerals and 11.8 per cent in transportation.

In this estimate the conference board counts workers employed through the PWA as employed. Emergency workers employed under government auspices, usually part time, in lieu of direct unemployment relief, are counted as unemployed.

Day Saved in Transit Aid To Middle West Shippers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 27—A reduction of one day in the freight transit time between Chicago and the Pacific Northwest is hailed by the Chicago Association of Commerce as a great advantage to middle western business. "This important improvement," said the association, "affecting Chicago trade relationships in the states of Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho, will help materially in aiding middle western shippers to meet the all-water competition from the Atlantic seaboard through the Panama Canal."

The time has been cut from eight to seven days. Improved schedules have also been obtained between Chicago and points in Georgia, Florida and North Carolina.

Cites NRA Benefits

© Underwood

George A. Sloan
Chairman of the Cotton Textile Code Authority

Sum of Corporate Bond Maturities In July $125,458,150

NEW YORK, June 27—Corporate bond maturities during July will total $125,458,150, according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 190, of which 18 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

July 1

American Fuel & Pwr. Co. 7% Sec. conv.	$1,965,100
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Eq. "V" 5s	1,200,000
City & Suburban Public Service "A" 5s	3,303,000
Gary Electric & Gas Co. 1st Lien "A" 5s	8,000,000
Georgia, Carolina & North. 1st 6s	5,360,000
Iowa Electric Co. 1st 6s	1,166,300
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5s	1,500,000
New River Co. 1st Coll. Tr. Conv. 5s	1,819,000
Phila. & Willow Grove St. Ry. 1st 4½s	1,000,000
Pitts, McKeesport & Youghiogheny R. R. Co. 2d 6s, 1934	1,000,000
St. Louis Pub. Serv. Ext. 6% Notes	2,400,000
Sun Oil Co. 5% Notes	4,000,000
Va. Ry. & Pwr. (now Vt. Elec. Pwr. Co.) 1st & Ref. 5s	10,801,000
Vera Cruz & Pac. R. R. 1st 4½s	7,000,000
United Rys. Co. of St. Louis Gen. 1st 4s	17,894,000

July 15

Barc-Ray Holding Corp. Gtd. 6½%	3,000,000
Consolidated Textile Corp. 7% Notes	5,569,500

July 16

Edison Elec. Illum. Co. of Bost. 5% Notes	25,000,000

June maturities amounted to $86,111,929 and issues and portions of issues falling due in August will total $55,754,000.

Reserve Banks Are Now Ready to Make Loans to Industry

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Governor Black of the Federal Reserve Board has announced that Reserve banks had completed the setting up of organizations to make direct loans to industry and were ready to receive application from would-be borrowers.

Small business will get the first consideration in the lending of $280,000,000 authorized by the recent Congress, Mr. Black said. Each Reserve bank has named an advisory committee of industrialists to assist in passing on the loans.

The announcement followed a two-day conference of chairmen and governors of the Reserve banks, at which policies to be adopted on stock market requirements also were discussed.

Publication of margin regulation, however, was deferred.

Atchison Pays $2 Share on Common

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—The Atchison, Topepka & Santa Fe Railway yesterday declared a dividend of $2 a share on the common stock, the first payment on the stock since June, 1932, when a payment of $1 a share was made. The dividend, which is for the year to begin on June 1, is to be paid from the surplus on Sept. 1.

In making the announcement, Mr. S. T. Bledsoe, president, said the business outlook was somewhat better, adding "we are hopeful that earnings for the rest of the year will be better than last year."

"We took this action," he explained, "because the common stockholders have not received dividends since June, 1932, and because we had a large surplus and cash on hand to pay the dividend without impairing our position."

Net operating income in May was $715,054, compared with $856,839 in May, 1933, and gross revenue was $10,596,237, against $9,687,146. Mr. Bledsoe said that one reason for the decrease in net income was that the company had advanced further with rail-laying at this time than it had at the same time last year.

Insolvencies Still Far Under the 1933 Level

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—Dun's Insolvency Index for the three weeks of June shows a little advance over that for May. The figure was 63.1, compared with 59.2 for May, the latter being the lowest for that month or for any other month since September, 1930. The increase that appears in June was due to the larger number of business failures reported for the first half of the month. Quite a reduction is shown in the record for the third week of June.

Insolvencies continue greatly reduced in number, when compared with the totals of recent preceding years. For June, 1933, the Insolvency Index was 105.8 and for June, 1932, it was 149.1, the latter being the highest ever recorded for any June. The drop from that position to the current figure amounts to 86 points, or 57.7 per cent.

Textile Trade's Contribution To Recovery Shown

Code Authority, George A. Sloan, Tells of 78 P. C. Jump in Pay Rolls

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—A 40 per cent increase in employment and a 78 per cent jump in pay rolls were cited last night by the cotton textile industry as outstanding contributions to the Administration's recovery campaign during the first year of operation under NRA.

The industry submitted its code of competition on June 27, 1933, and embarked on the Administration's drive to spread employment and boost purchasing power by cutting hours and raising wages. It was the first to abolish child labor and first to submit a code and thus set the example for nearly 500 industries.

However, in citing accomplishments, George A. Sloan, chairman of the cotton textile code authority, sounded a warning note by asserting that "confidence in the fall and winter gave way to apprehension in the spring."

Legislation Disturbs Industry

Mr. Sloan cited tremendous increases in the cost of raw materials and growing apprehension on the part of business management over the trend in recent legislation as factors disturbing the industry. In addition, he said, labor has become increasingly militant in demands for higher wages and shorter hours than the code at present provides.

It was a year ago today the public hearing started on the first code presented in the Administration's program for peaceful industrial revolution.

Since that day, NRA says, child labor has been abolished, hours of labor have been reduced for millions of workers, wages have been raised and unfair trade practices outlawed in the 468 industries now operating under codes.

However industry and labor in many instances are still far apart. Strike threats resound. The Administration is making intensive efforts to preserve the industrial peace which was the NRA's avowed objective.

In the cotton textile industry itself, a threatened general strike recently was averted only by the promise of representation for textile labor on the code authority and industrial relations board, and a study, now under way, to determine what hours of labor and rate of pay are justified.

What Code Has Done

The industry, in its latest compilation as supplied by George A. Sloan, chairman of the code authority, asserts the code has brought about:

1. An increase of 40 per cent in the number of persons employed to a total of 460,000 workers.
2. An increase in pay rolls in the first 10 months under the code of $113,000,000, or 78 per cent.
3. An increase of 67 per cent in hourly wage rates.
4. A decrease of 26 per cent in average working hours.
5. An increase in average weekly income of cotton mills workers, adjusted to changes in the cost of living in 1934, of 25 per cent above 1933 and 6 per cent above 1929.

This, Sloan says, has been accomplished despite a heavy increase in raw material—amounting in some instances to 120 per cent.

He adds, however, that recent months have brought about a danger of profitless operation and asserts there has been a growing apprehension on the part of business management over the trend in recent legislation.

Labor also has continued its demand for a 30-hour week, higher wages and adjustment of alleged "stretchout" abuses which it charges are widespread in the industry.

World Tin Use Up 30 P. C. in a Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—The June bulletin of The Hague office of the International Tin Research and Development Council shows that world consumption of tin for the year ended April 30, 1934 was 129,700 tons, or 30 per cent higher than for the preceding year when consumption was 99,621 tons.

The tinplate and automobile industries, both important creators of demand for tin, steel and other basic materials, show substantial increases. Increased production in these industries is indicated by a comparison of figures for the year ended April 30, showing 2,057,000 automobile units for 1933 and 3,380,000 units for 1934. Tinplate production for the 12 months ended April 30, 1933 amounted to 2,270,000 tons and for the year ended April 30, 1934, 3,350,000 tons.

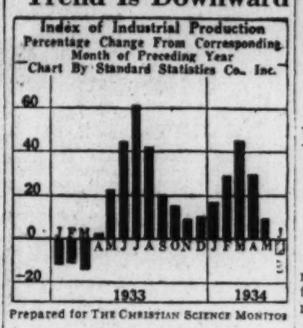
May Fabricated Steel Bookings Up Over 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—Although the bookings of fabricated structural steel during May were lower than the average monthly bookings during the past seven months, say the American Institute of Steel Construction, they were 48 per cent larger than bookings during the same month last year. May bookings were 35 per cent less than those of April (a record month this year) and 13 per cent less than the average monthly bookings during the first quarter of 1934.

Shipments during May were 24 per cent larger than the shipments during April, 82 per cent larger than the monthly average during the first quarter of 1934, 33 per cent larger than the monthly average during the last quarter of 1933 and 29 per cent larger than during May last year. The tonnage ahead for fabrication is 42 per cent larger than during May last year.

Industrial Output Trend Is Downward



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

INDUSTRIAL production in June has not enjoyed the contraseasonal phenomenal rise of June, 1933.

While the comparison with a year ago is unfavorable, a comparison with more normal years shows that the decrease from May has been less than usual.

Says Depositors In Closed Banks Should Get 65 P. C. of Money

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, champion of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said yesterday he expected depositors in banks closed during the past three years to get back an average of 65 per cent of their money.

Speaking over a National Broadcasting Company network arranged by the Washington Star, Mr. Jones recalled the average pay-off from closed banks for 25 years previous was 58 per cent.

Of $6,000,000,000 in banks closed during 1931, 1932 and 1933, he said 50 per cent already had been refunded depositors.

The RFC head warned, however, that provisions in the act extending temporary deposit insurance did not mean the corporation would advance money to pay off all deposits.

Many remaining assets, he said, were not "frozen" but losses, "and regardless of recovery, will still be losses."

"Where we find it possible to increase the loans, with reasonable safety, we will do so," he said.

The RFC "ordinarily" will not buy assets outright, as authorized by the new law, he said, adding:

"We must not pay more than the sound value of the assets and we would not want to pay less. Therefore it will be much better, generally speaking, to continue lending, and to lend the greatest amount that the collateral will justify."

Output of Electric Power in Last Week Well Above Last Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—Electric light production is continuing to show a rise and if this keeps up there is no chance of the figure going below last year's when production was rising rapidly at this period. For the week ending June 23, output increased over 9,000,000 kilowatt hours from the preceding week to a total of 1,674,566,000. This compares with 1,598,136,000 units produced in the like week of last year and represents a gain of 4.8 per cent, according to a report released today by the Edison Electric Institute. Last week's gain over that week of 1933 was 5.5 per cent.

The Pacific coast and middle Atlantic regions slightly increased their gains over the week ending June 16. The Rocky Mountain district continues to show a loss compared with last year. New England's showing is the poorest, with a loss of 4.9 per cent compared with 2.1 per cent the week before.

Charles Hayden Buys Equitable Trust Stock

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—The Amerex Holding Corporation, formerly the Chase Corporation, announces that it has sold to Charles Hayden and associates the stock of the Equitable Trust Company of New York which was organized in 1930, after the merger of the former Equitable Trust Company with the Chase National Bank.

It is understood that the purchase price was somewhat in excess of the value at which the shares were carried on the books of the Amerex Holding Corporation.

The Equitable Trust Company has a capital of $2,000,000 and a paid in surplus of $1,000,000. It was formed to preserve the name of the former Equitable Trust Company and to perform certain trust functions of a limited character which could not be taken over by the Chase National Bank.

The Equitable Trust Company, the stock of which is now being sold, has never done a commercial banking business.

Employment in Illinois Mines Up 17.6 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 27—Employment in Illinois mines increased 17.6 per cent during the first five months of this year over the like period of 1933, it is shown in a report issued by Mr. James McSherry, Director of the Department of Mines and Minerals. A like improvement in the tons mined is also shown.

From Jan. 1 until May 31 there was an average of 33,905 men employed per month in the mines of Illinois, as against 28,836 last year. During these five months, Illinois produced 16,702,554 tons of coal, comparing with 14,175,730 produced in the first five months of 1933.

The largest production in Illinois during May was in Franklin County, where 367,836 tons were mined, while Christian County produced 239,099 tons. The third largest was Macoupin County, with 202,900 tons.

Britain Restates Policy of Raising Wholesale Prices

International Coöperation Regulation of Output, Still Being Tried

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government has decided to press on with the endeavor to raise wholesale commodity prices by indirect action.

Earl Stanhope representing the Cabinet recently gave a new definition of this policy in the House of Lords.

Earl Stanhope made two leading points. One was that the trade slump was chiefly due to low commodity prices. The other was that the Government looked to increased international coöperation and regulation of output for remedy. Exchange restrictions he defined as "the result and not the cause of the present world situation."

He continued, "The main cause, in the opinion of the Government, is the tremendous fall in prices, particularly of agricultural and primary products, with no corresponding fall in costs . . . There are three ways of obtaining an equilibrium in prices. The first is by depreciation of currencies in terms of gold so as to keep them stable in terms of goods. The second is the policy of deflation designed to bring down costs into equilibrium with reduced prices, and the third is by an increase in prices brought about by concerted action between the various countries in their monetary and credit policy, and also by attacking the problem from another angle and reaching agreement for the regulation of output of primary commodities. The third policy is the one which has been followed by His Majesty's Government."

Earl Stanhope's statement was made in the course of a debate in which proposals were pressed for speeding up remedies.

Wheat Crop Short Of Domestic Needs 100,000,000 Bushels

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture's economic bureau estimates the new United States wheat crop would be about 100,000,000 bushels short of domestic requirements.

The bureau estimated world wheat production, exclusive of Russia and China, in the 1934-35 season, would be 77 per cent less than the preceding year and that the world supply would be 8 per cent less than in 1933-34.

It added the world supply for 1934-35 probably would be about 300,000,000 bushels less than that of the previous season, saying world prices which have risen "are likely to be maintained at a level somewhat about that of the past season."

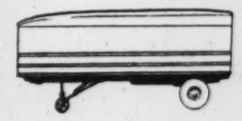
"Rolling" Inventories

FRUEHAUF Trailers have freed modern business from the dangers of big inventories.

Day and night, all over the country, these vehicles are giving fast, flexible, door-to-door service to manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers. Over-night deliveries are made from points 300 miles away. Days are saved on long distance shipments. A service is rendered which cannot be duplicated by any other form of transportation.

And this service keeps inventories "rolling" on the road. *It makes "hand-to-mouth" buying possible.* Capital formerly tied up in stored materials is released. Costly storage space is minimized. The risks of carrying large stocks are eliminated.

This FRUEHAUF SEMI-TRAILER



"Hitched up" to a 1½-Ton TRACTOR-TRUCK

Hauls a load of 6 TONS

If *materials moving* plays any part in your business, Trailers will undoubtedly benefit you. And it's easy to find out definitely. On request, a Fruehauf Transportation Engineer will analyze your set-up and submit a definite report and recommendation. This service is available without cost or obligation. Write for it.

Ask for Booklet

EXECUTIVE THINKING

"Executive Thinking" a pocket size booklet that tells the Trailer story briefly and clearly. A valuable reference book for every alert executive. Yours for the asking.

Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Trailers
FRUEHAUF TRAILER CO.
10946 Harper Ave., Detroit, Michigan
Sales and Service at All Principal Cities
"Engineered Transportation"
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	NBC dance music..	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Sybil Morse, piano.	Cleveland game ..	Skippy sketch.....
5:30	The Singing Lady ..	NBC music.....	"Jack Armstrong".	Local dance music.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Arm Chair Quartet	Yankee Singers....	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	Organ Reveries	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Local dance music.	vocal program....	CBS dance music..
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Hollywood stars...	CBS dance music..	Reports; news....
7:15	Roosevelt Poll.....	Gene and Glenn...	Just Plain Bill....	Organ; soloist.....
7:30	Irene Rich; sketch...	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Local dance music.
7:45	Spiritual Singers....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	N. E. Council talk.
8:00	Crime Clues; serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloist; orch..	"Charles Dennee's
8:15	mystery story.....	Steeden Orchestra	Easy Aces sketch...	Half Hour"; music
8:30	Igor Gorin, baritone..	Studio chorus.....	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery;
8:45	Babe Ruth Club.....	Record program...	soloist; orch.....	dramatic sketch..
9:00	Edwin Franko Gold-	Hour of Smiles;	Nino Martini,	Local dance music.
9:15	man and his Band..	Fred Allen; solo-	tenor; orchestra..	Organ recital.....
9:30	Sketch, with Menjou	ists; players and	Roy Helton, talk...	Local dance music.
9:45	and Jordan.....	orchestra	Deutsch Orch.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Lopez Or.; Ed Sulli-	Barnyard Music	Program to & fr'm	Hugh Connor and
10:15	van; soloists	and male quartet	Little America ...	his orchestra....
10:30	"Radiana," drama, by	"Other Americas,"	Concert ensemble..	Albert Spalding;
10:45	George Brown.....	E. L. Tomlinson..	Sport reports.....	soloists; orch.....
11:00	Reports; music.....	Forecasts; reports,	Yankee News Serv-	Nick Lucas; orch..
11:15	Local dance music	News; dance music	ice; Jack Little &	Local dance music.
11:30	Talk, Hugh Walpole.	Charlie Davis &	his orchestra.....	Sign off.....
11:45	News; dance music...	his orchestra....	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WBZ, Annual dead letter sale at Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.
11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum, directed by William McMasters.
2:00 WAAB, Classical Album, 45-minute program of recordings.
3:00 WNAC, Yankee Players present "Mothers on Strike."
3:00 WBZ, "Flowers in Poetry and Song"; soloist; narrator; orchestra.
3:30 WBZ, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor, from Chicago.
4:30 WBZ, "Musical Keys"; organ; piano; mixed octet; narrator.
5:00 WEEI, Meredith Wilson and his orchestra, from San Francisco.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Short-wave relay from new air-conditioned cars of "Pine Tree Limited," en route to Portland, Maine; speakers; reminiscence interview.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, International radiocast from Geneva; Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian delegate to International Labor Conference.
7:30 WAAB, Mischa Tulin, theremin soloist; Ralph Tallby, baritone; pianist.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees; Fannie Brice; Eddie Stanley; Cross and Dunn; Charles Olcott; Gale Sondergaard; Walter Abel.
8:00 WAAB, Brookline Outdoor Symphony Concert; vocal soloist.
8:30 WNAC, "Twenty Crowded Years," special historical dramatization.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days, dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat: Charles Winninger; Muriel Wilson; Conrad Thibault; Annette Hanshaw; Molasses 'n' January; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, from New York University campus.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Artists' Revue: soloists; piano duo; Magic Strings.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; Helen Jepson; Lee Wiley; Deems Taylor; Mystery Singer; vocal trio.
10:15 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano duo.
10:30 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, WAAB, "Congressional Accomplishments and the Work of the Administration," President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
12:00 WBZ, Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestra, Frank Laird Waller, conductor.

Boston Art Notes

H. Orne Rider

In the art gallery of the Boston City Club are exhibited some 40 oil paintings by Mr. H. Orne Rider, some of them lent by their present owners. They fall into two main categories, ship paintings and New England landscapes.

Most of Mr. Rider's ship scenes, of course, are romantic, historical reconstructions, elaborately titled and subtitled: "The Ship of Lief Ericson: the Coming of the Norsemen, A. D. 900"; "Morn of Discovery: the Santa Maria, the Niña and the Pinta, A. D. 1492"; "The Ship of Sieur Samuel Champlain, A. D. 1609, the great cartographer who charted our coast from the Virginia Capes to the Gulf of St. Lawrence: ship, La Bonne Renommée," etc. All these glow with the spirit of high (if slightly too beatific) adventure; for all he employs the same formula, with too little variation, the ship riding high with all sails set and glowing in a golden evening light, forging toward the beholder over a rich blue, yet impressively choppy, sea.

A pleasing filial tribute is "The Barl. Warren Hallet Riding the Swells after a Three-Days Storm off the Azores: Captain Joseph J. Rider of Salem, Mass., father of the artist." A lover and minute student of the ships of an earlier age, Mr. Rider does, however, spare an occasional canvas for the humbler craft of today. His "Sardine Boats off Concarneau, Becalmed, Early Morning," sees its subject honestly, without romantic inflation.

Mr. Rider's numerous landscapes, testifying abundantly to his love for the manifold beauties of the New England countryside, vary greatly in quality from the intolerable prettiness of one depicting, if memory serves, a cottage garden after a spring shower, to the breadth, sweep and genuine atmosphere of such canvases as his "The Old Road through Franconia Notch," "Across a New England Valley, Winter," or "The Quietude of an Autumn Twilight, Pemmigewassett." One of the most successful is his "Ancient Homes, Weston, Mass." An unmistakable enthusiasm for his subjects permeates all Mr. Rider's work, and out of that arise both his virtues and his shortcomings.

The exhibition continues through Aug. 15. S. S.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

March, "Favorite Regiment".....Ertl
Overture to "Zampa".....Herold
Invocation.....Nagel
Egyptian Ballet.....Luigini
Finale, Italian Symphony.....Mendelssohn
Ave Maria.....Schubert-Milhelmj
Bolero.....Ravel
Emperor Waltz.....Strauss
Dance of the Mosquito.....White
Eighth Slavonic Dance, in G minor.....Dvořák

Circus

HAGENBECK-WALLACE CIRCUS—Clyde Beatty's lions and tigers; seals, elephants, monkeys, dogs, horses, mules, a baby giraffe and other animals; numerous clowns; acrobats, trapeze performers and tumblers. Also a wild west show and miscellaneous side shows. Andrew Square Circus Grounds. 2 and 8.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Captain Proske and his Bengal tigers, on the stage. Screen feature, "Shoot the Works," with Ben Bernie and Jack Oakie. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:20.

EXETER—Shirley Temple in "Stand Up and Cheer." 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also Jean Parker in "Two Alone."

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Stand Up and Cheer." 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild."

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Marker." 10:28 a. m., 1:16, 4:04, 6:52, 9:40. Also "The Loudspeaker."

BEACON — Tigers here, too, in Frank Buck's "Wild Cargo." 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Bedside."

ORPHEUM — Luis Zingone, expert card manipulator; dog stars of "Dogville Comedy" films; screen feature "Born to Be Bad," with Loretta Young and Cary Grant, at 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—Marion Davies and Gary Cooper in Robert W. Chambers' Civil War story, "Operator 13." 12:13, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—Last day of Smetana's "Bartered Bride" in screen form, and Walt Disney's colored cartoon "The Pied Piper." Also interesting microscopic study of bees. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

KEITH'S—Ann Harding in "The Life of Vergie Winters." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—Jack Holt in "The Whirlpool." 11:05 a. m., 2:22, 5:39, 8:56. Also Fay Wray in "Countess of Monte Cristo."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Now I'll Tell," by Mrs. Arnold Rothstein. An expose of underworld tactics. Fenway at 1:15, 4:17, 7:07, 9:53. Paramount at 10:09 a. m., 12:56, 3:53, 6:40, 9:37. Also Joan Blondell in "Smarty."

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Jewelry," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Three-Mile Island Camp at Lake Winnepesaukee, opens for the season—until September 5. Cold River Camp at North Chatham, N. H., also opens.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening weather tonight and Thursday, probably with light showers; gentle variable winds, becoming east or southeast.

Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday; partly cloudy Thursday; possibly showers on the southeast coast; not much change in temperature

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; possibly local showers Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably occasional showers; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds over north portion and gentle to moderate winds, mostly northeast or east winds, over south portion, and generally fair weather tonight over north and overcast weather over south portion tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	73	New Orleans.	80	92
Bermuda	78	84	New York ..	70	80
Chicago	60	92	Norfolk, Va..	80	96
Denver	66	94	Philadelphia.	70	86
Helena, Mont.	52	72	St. Louis	82	98
Jacksonville..	82	90	St. Paul	72	80
Kansas City ..	82	104	San Francisco	56	66
Los Angeles..	60	76	Washington..	76	90
Miami, Fla...	82	88			

A—9 a. m. June 27.
B—Maximum June 26.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 12:17 a. m., and 12:56 p. m.
Height of tides 11.6 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

Patrol to End 'Gas' Smuggling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—In view of increased importation of non-tax-paid gasoline, the North Carolina State Highway Patrol has been stationed on highways leading into this State from Virginia, where prices are lower. Travelers were not only filling their tanks but bringing surplus gasoline in containers. This surplus is subject to taxation in North Carolina.

CCC Boys Put Fire Out But Fail to Get Thanks

ORANGE, Vt., June 27 (AP)—When Mr. E. A. Cutler of this place decides he wants to burn brush, he doesn't want any interference, however well intentioned.

Mr. Cutler and his hired man were getting along pretty well until a squad of CCC men from near-by Camp Wilson, mistaking a premeditated fire for an involuntary one, arrived on the run and without further ado and, in fact, with considerable zest, put it out.

Not until the last ember had been efficiently trampled under foot could Mr. Cutler explain that the blaze was all part of the day's work.

Turtle Sees 'Tattooer' After Lapse of 33 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Mass., June 27—A turtle came to call on Mr. Leon Fowles.

On its back, when Mr. Fowles picked it up in his front dooryard, were his initials and the date "1901," inscribed when Mr. Fowles was a young man.

Mr. Fowles carefully added the date "1934" and returned the turtle to its slow course down the years.

Kentucky Cuts Costs

Mr. Nat B. Sewell, state fiscal examiner, reports governmental departments in Kentucky have decreased their expenditures about one-third since 1931.

Norwich to Recall Days of Founding And First Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, Conn.—A representative of the French Government will join Norwich citizens in their anniversary celebrations next week. From July 1 to 4, a series of events will commemorate the founding of this town 275 years ago and the 150th anniversary of its chartering.

The celebration recalls some of the early history of Norwich, the town of the "Nine Mile Square," which was purchased June 6, 1659, from the Mohegan Indians through their chief, Uncas, for £70, or roughly $350 in today's money. This is one of the relatively few cases on record where the Indians were compensated for lands taken from them.

In the year following the purchase, settlers from Saybrook became the first permanent white residents. The names of ancestors of six Presidents of the United States: Fillmore, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland and Franklin D. Roosevelt, will be found among those first settlers, their descendants or those who subsequently came to live in Norwich, and the town has been aptly called the "Mother of Presidents." Samuel Huntington, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Connecticut for 10 years, lived here.

The American flag in its present form was designed by Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, a resident of Norwich. His design provided for 13 stripes of red and white to represent the 13 original colonies, with each state in the Union represented by a star in a field of blue. The design was adopted by Congress in 1818, and first raised over the "National Hall of Representatives" in Washington, on April 13, 1818.

The French Government's representative is to dedicate a tablet to the memory of French soldiers who fell here during the Revolution.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-room suites; superior apartments, modern elevator buildings, $25 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection. Shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1839. Open 9-7.

BALTIMORE, MD.—5-room apartment, first floor, oil heat, hardwood floors, refrigeration, sun parlor. 3618 Springdale Ave. Liberty 9313.

BOSTON, near Christian Science church—To let: summer months, light, cool 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette. Frigidaire; rent very reasonable to right persons. Box A-13. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Pleasant 3-5-6 room apartments with refrigeration. $35 up; convenient to The Mother Church. Call KENmore 8187 or write MR. PATTERSON, 38 Stephen St., Boston.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—5 or 6-room apartment, hot-water heat, large screened porch, all improvements; excellent location. Stadium 3079.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—$25 to $50 suites, 1-7 rooms, some furnished. Call 42 Englewood Ave. or phone Asp. 8733 by 10 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—To let, all or part of pleasant 4-room kitchenette apartment, balcony, summer or permanently. Porter 4273-J, mornings.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BEAUTIFULLY furnished, cool, 3-room apartment for 3 months; elevator. MONSON, 85 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass., mornings—or superintendent.

BOSTON—APARTMENT, 5 baths, 6 rooms; Beacon St., overlooking Charles River Esplanade; for rent August to March for all or part of this time; excellent maid. G-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Attractive, cool 1-room, bath and kitchenette; 1 to 3 months; refrigeration, elevator; reasonable; maid service if desired. HARTWELL, 9 Norway. Kenmore 9256.

BOSTON—Cool, airy, beautifully furnished apartment with lovely outlook; garage; reasonable. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Kenmore 4033.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—3-room apartment, July-August; attractively furnished, cool, elevator, Frigidaire; references; responsible person. Phone Hillcrest 1191-M.

NEW YORK CITY, 44th St. and Lexington Ave.—Sublet until November, large 1-room studio apartment, furnished, attractive, reasonable. Tel. Regent 4-5574.

ATTORNEYS

FREDERICK P. SCHENCK
General Civil Practice
Drawing and Probate of Wills
Real Estate Law and Mortgage Investments
38 Washington Place, East Orange, N. J.
Telephone Orange 3-4114

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOPE ACRES—Loving care offered to mentally and physically handicapped children in attractive home located near Boston in 9 acres of pines; summer or year round arrangement; rates moderate; person in charge has had special training and experience in caring for infants and children. Address Box 188, Wayland, Mass.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

BUSINESS mother would like to place three children, 2, 5, 8, refined country home near New York City. Write Box E-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AT BEAUTIFUL NAHANT, 6-room, ocean-front cottage, completely furnished; also 3-room suite; rest of season or weekly; special price in July. MRS. MARION ALLEN, 73 Bass Point Road. Tel. 336-M, Nahant, Mass.

BEACH COTTAGE for rent; electricity, gas; 15 miles from Boston; only $75. G. E. DURBECK, 16 River Street, North Weymouth, Mass.

BUNGALO VILLAGE
NEWFOUND LAKE, BRISTOL, N. H.
A restful vacation resort. Modern cabins; room and board. Booklet B-15.

FURNISHED for housekeeping; white sand beach. Address LEON C. GLEASON, R. F. D., Oakland, Maine.

LAKE PLEASANT, New Hampshire—Cottages, screened piazza, fireplace; boat; fine location; season $100 and $150. Tel. Arl 2642-M, Mass.

NEW lakefront bungalows for Monitor readers; modern equipment for easy housekeeping; on a cool mountain lake of acenic beauty, amid fragrant pines and quiet, restful atmosphere of harmony; secluded, selective; private beach; personal courtesies, consistent economies; folders, A. V. DIMOCK, Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Mills, N. H.

CORSETIERES

LA JEANNE FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Whether 16 or 60, whether your figure is a perfect one or needs correcting, we have a style for every type. MRS. MARION F. ROBINSON, 8 Cumberland Street, Boston. Ken. 8679.

COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—A real home in beautiful surroundings, wonderful view, wide veranda, large rooms, modern conveniences, perfect food, delightful camp life; 50 miles from Boston; 39th season; $14.00 to $16.00 per week, transient $2.50; booklet. Tel. 98. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
STUDIO COTTAGE nestling in the hills; large living room, open fireplace, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, electric light, charmingly furnished, beds built for sleep; wonderful view; lake near; delicious food; season or month. $20 week per person with board. MRS. A. HOMER, Lyme, N. H.

POCONO MOUNTAINS — Large farm with brook; quiet location; lovely spots for rest and study; cheerful atmosphere; splendid food; swimming and saddle horses nearby; refined guests desired; rates $16 to $20 (folder). MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

VOTER HILL FARM
Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Me.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DOGS FOR SALE

PEKINGESE—Puppies and grown dogs, good pedigree, registered; attractive prices. REUTER, 60 Lakeside Avenue, Verona, N. J.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway. N Y. C Worth. 2-2080

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

EDUCATED, refined young woman will exchange her services in country, camp or shore, for summer home for herself and 6-year-old son. Write Box 49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MARBLEHEAD NECK
FOR SALE OR SUMMER RENTAL
Ten-Room House
Cor. Follett St., Ocean Ave.
Especially desirable for family who appreciates the unsurpassed view of the North Shore, Mass. Bay and all local yacht racing.
TERMS: SALE OR RENTAL—MOST REASONABLE
Apply to: ANNIE P. SANFORD, 176 Essex St., Salem, Mass. Tel. Salem 2684-M.

FURNITURE WANTED

BOSTON—Lady wishes to purchase studio couch and living room furniture; no dealers. Telephone Kenmore 1508.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CAMP councilor for moderate-size boys' camp near N. Y. C.; state age, experience and qualifications. Write Box N-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WANTED, head counsellor, specialty athletics, swimming; boys' camp. Telephone 5:30 evenings: WO 4-0396, or write Box D-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN companion in middle forties for woman of 75; widow preferred; must drive automobile; comfortable home in village 50 miles from New York; good salary in exchange for exceptional qualifications. Write Box X-46, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City.

HOMES TO SHARE

NO. SCITUATE, MASS.—Lady would like to share attractive Colonial home with middle-aged lady; all modern conveniences, kitchen privileges; large porch; attractive garden; near station. D-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

OAK KNOLL PLACE, Goffstown, N. H.—Ideal summer home; board by day or week. Ask for leaflet. MRS. ANNA A. BLOOD.

INSURANCE

Insurance and Annuities
HAROLD B. RUPERT
20% saved on Fire Insurance past 75 years
Hub. 7670 BOSTON Blu. 4809

LEGAL NOTICES

BOSTON, June 19, 1934. TO THE BOARD OF STREET COMMISSIONERS: The undersigned respectfully petitions for a license for the keeping and storage of oxygen and acetylene, 900 cu. ft. oxygen and 400 cu. ft. acetylene, in tanks in the building or structure at #1 Norway St., Ward 4, in the City of Boston for one year from date. The Christian Science Publishing Society.

City of Boston. In Board of Street Commissioners, June 19, 1934. On the foregoing petition it is hereby Ordered, that notice be given by the petitioner to all parties interested that this Board will on Monday, the 2nd day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., take into consideration the expediency of granting the prayer of the above petition when any parties who object thereto, may appear and be heard. Said notice is to be given by publication of a copy of said petition and this order thereon in The Christian Science Monitor at least 7 days before said hearing. Passed. A true copy. CORNELIUS A. REARDON, Secretary. Attest: CORNELIUS A. REARDON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFFLKER, Jr., Rear 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance plano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston. Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1789-M

PAYING GUESTS

ASBURY PARK, N. J., The Guest House—Quiet, homelike, helpful; near ocean and lake; capacity about 25; 14th year. 302 Eighth Ave., Tel. 7916.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Couple owning luxuriously furnished house, opposite Christian Science church, close Boardwalk, would appreciate few paying guests; excellent food, finest appointments, private baths. 9 So. Brighton Av.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Private Guest House —Sunny, comfortable rooms; reasonable rates. 11 S. Baltimore Ave. Mrs. James G. Beemer.

BEAUTIFUL suburban estate, cheerful guest home for rest and study; rates reasonable. HAYDEN HALL, Wallingford, Pa.; phone Media 1031.

CAPE ELIZABETH, ME.—Quiet private home will accept limited number guests; near beach. MRS. C. T. ANDERSON, 550 Preble St., So. Portland, Me.

EAGLE REST—LAKE WARAMAUG
LaFAYETTE BLVD.—NEW PRESTON, CONN. Long-established country inn in Litchfield hills. 1000-foot elevation, convenient to church, theatres, lakes; well balanced menu; reasonable rates. Write for booklet.

LINCOLN TERRACE
Mrs. Emma L. Perry, Prop
Newcastle, Maine, overlooking Damariscotta River, on Route 1, spacious, quiet home for rest and study; all improvements, steam heat; beautiful surroundings.

ROOMS AND BOARD

COOLIDGE CORNER, BROOKLINE, MASS.—Country home in the city, large, airy rooms, private bath, porches; parking space; excellent food served; low rates. Longwood 8588.

LANCHESTER HOUSE, 61 Sewall Avenue, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass.—Accommodations for summer guests.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Rooms with board; quiet, pleasant surroundings; good food, reasonable rates, modern conveniences. MRS. JANET DUNCAN, 42 Bubier Road.

SHARON, MASS.—Nice place for rest and study, $2 per day. MRS. MARTIN'S country estate, 409 Bay Road. Phone Stoughton 639.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT
AN EXQUISITE RETREAT
Within Easy Commuting Distance of Boston

On a promontory in a wood of pines, overlooking a beautiful lake and with but one distant habitation in view, nestles one of the most completely satisfying examples of good taste and modern comfort the most fastidious could desire.

The "Cottage" contains a large living room, rising two stories, in natural wood, with luxurious furniture and massive fireplace, opening on a broad porch overlooking the lake; to the left, a lovely Colonial dining room with pantry and large airy kitchen beyond; to the right, a suite of two bedrooms and bath, with windows on three sides. Above, opening off a balcony, in the living hall, on one side another suite of two bedrooms, study and bath; on the other side, a magnificent owner's bedroom and bath.

The whole, furnished in appropriate Colonial furniture with several museum pieces and panelled in selected wood—thus adding beauty and eliminating dampness.

A servants' cottage is conveniently located among the pines near by. Also garage and caretaker's cottage, out of sight, at a convenient distance.

The boat house and landing, with motor boat and other accessories, is reached by a path through the pines. The services of a competent and dependable caretaker are included.

A long drive through the 60 acres which comprise the property, assures seclusion. The lake, with high thickly wooded shores, closed to fishing for five years, has been recently opened.

For sentimental reasons the owner desires to rent this property for one year, or less, and is prepared to make most generous terms to a tenant appreciating its unusual attributes.

Shown only by appointment
BARTOL PARKER
LAFayette 3245 50 Congress Street, BOSTON, MASS.

BARGAINS in houses and camps in beautiful Elizabethtown, New York. For sale or to rent. Write ROBERTS REAL ESTATE, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

ESTATE FOR LEASE
One of the most luxurious private estates within commuting distance of Boston is available for lease or sale. Contains every convenience and comfort that money and love of beauty can provide, including private swimming pool, tennis court, squash court, gorgeous trees, lawn, box hedges, shrubs, rose gardens, etc. The price is nominal, the lessee or buyer the paramount consideraton. G-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—Six-room house, Bergen Avenue and Boulevard, JERSEY CITY, N. J.; sacrifice immediate sale, leaving city; consider offer. Delaware 3-7461, Jersey City, or C-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—Connecticut, 10-room home, 2 baths, 2 extra lavatories; garden, fruit, shrubs, acreages. NIVEN, Darien, Conn.

MODERN brick house, built for owner 3 years ago, weatherstripped and insulated throughout, 7 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 fireplaces, brick terrace and large sun room, awnings, oil burner in furnace, 2-car heated garage, 1¼ acres of land, large lawn and shrubbery, 400' frontage; also small house with fireplace, toilet and screened porch; could be used for servants' quarters; low tax rate; situated in Boxborough, Mass., near Concord, on the main highway to Worcester; price $14,000. For inspection call owner, MRS. R. L. WETHERBEE, City Hall, Waltham 4040.

MODERN BUILDING—Containing 7 apartments, 6 rooms, and living quarters, completely furnished; pleasantly located on bank of river; ideal for summer boarders and tourists; reasonable price. ELIZABETH KENNEDY, 12 Elm st., Skowhegan, Maine.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

SPEND week-ends in New Hampshire at MASONCREST, Winnipesaukee Shore Road, Route 11; most attractive guest rooms; one dollar per person. R. F. D. No. 4, Laconia, N. H.

TOURISTS desiring board accommodation, refined, harmonious surroundings, country village, Annapolis Valley. Apply E. F. TUPPER, Round Hill, Nova Scotia.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 871 BEACON ST.—Beautifully furnished room with kitchenette; also side room; very comfortable; free parking; references exchanged; tourists accommodated. Circle 6322.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 12 Hemenway St.—Attractive, comfortable, single and double rooms; kitchen privileges; prices reasonable; 2 minutes to The Mother Church; tourists.

BOSTON—Unusual room or entire apartment of 3 airy rooms for July; extended view of Fens; 5 mins. to The Mother Church. Telephone evenings Comm. 2170.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., Apt. 10, near The Mother Church—Two large, nicely furnished rooms, twin beds, elevator. MRS. PARKER. COM. 8567.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractively furnished room with kitchen privileges, elevator; reasonable rates. MISS OESTMANN. Ken. 1536.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave., Suite 4—Light, airy rooms overlooking The Mother Church park. MRS. PEAKES, Tel. Com. 4939.

BOSTON, 230 Massachusetts Avenue—Desirable, light room near church; Christian Scientists preferred. B. M. GOUDY, Com. 0685.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Large comfortable bedroom with private bath available in first floor suite; Beacon Street car line; best part of Brookline. Tel. Ken. 5570 between 9 and 5.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, Ocean Ave.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; excellent meals; $9.00; 5 minutes Cortelyou B. M. T. Buckminster 4-6107.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Two desirable rooms for women in apartment, very conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Porter 3956-M.

DEDHAM, MASS.—3 fur. rooms, tourists, permanent; central, convenient church; breakfasts; garage. SMITH, 17 Marion St. Tel. DED. 0-M.

GREENWICH, CONN. — Attractive, sunny rooms; double, single; board if desired; near station, convenient to beach; reasonable rates. MISS MACE, 103 Havemeyer Place. Tel. 1495-M.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, bright, single bedrooms; near Columbia; Drive. Phone daytime Gr. 5-7060, Ext. 31.

NEW YORK CITY, 86th St. 126 West—16x18 exceptional double, private bath; owner's home, service.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—Single or double room, private home, conveniently located. 5 Glen Road. Ruth. 2-7813-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, diversified experience; financial statements, tax reports; reliable, bondable, married. R. WARD, 27 Highland Place, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

YOUNG man with car desires selling or traveling position; free to go anywhere; available at once; references. Box A-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION—Refined, educated lady desires position as companion and nurse; 4 years' reference. KATHERINE WALTERS, 4844 Cedar Avenue West, Philadelphia.

ENGLISHWOMAN desires temporary position month or six weeks; experienced secretary; Christian Scientists preferred. A-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION desired as proof reader or doing editorial work; over 12 years in present position. G-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS COLLEGE graduate desires position as governess or tutor. MISS DOROTHEA BANCROFT, 21 Homecrest St., Longmeadow, Mass. 2-5803.

SOLOISTS

MEZZO-SOPRANO wishes position, radio and church experience. Box D-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Tel. Granite 6368.

SUMMER PROPERTY

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE—For sale or to rent, camps and farms. L. P. EDWARDS, 146 Pleasant Street, Laconia, N. H

SUMMER BOARD

ARBUTUS FARM—Quiet, restful vacation home, screened porch, excellent table; rates $11 to $15. F. E. GARVIN, Dunbarton, N. H.

BATCHELDER FARM HOUSE
ONWAY LAKE; RAYMOND, N. H.
Ideal for an overnight stop, week-end, or vacation; modern equipment; good clean beds; home cooking, family style, all you can eat; Sunday chicken dinner $1; fresh vegetables. To let: Cottages overlooking lake; electric lights, water; low rate. Tel. Raymond 143-4.

COME to the beauty spot of the Alleghenies for your vacation! "Hillcroft," on Minnequa Hill, near the famous Minnequa Mineral Springs, is the place. For particulars write to MRS. G. DANA HARDWICK, Canton, Bradford Co., Pennsylvania.

COMFORTABLE house accommodates 4; bath, etc.; on D. W. Highway in Pemigewasset Valley, 15 miles north of Plymouth; rate $14 weekly. MRS. D. J. ARNOLD, West Thornton, N. H.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Squam Lakes region; splendid scenery; outdoor sports; near lake; moderate rates; write for booklet.

MRS. RITCHIE'S INN, CATAUMET, MASS.—Ideal place for vacation; good board and beds; excellent bathing; rates moderate.

PAYING guests in delightful New Hampshire home, all conveniences, unsurpassed view of mountains and valley; tennis, swimming and golf if desired; restful surroundings, historic associations and home cooking. Rates minimum through July and August for a few ladies or two couples. Address X-45, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROCKPORT, MASS., Oceancrag—Limited number guests; ocean view; $15 single, $12 double, a week. Thatcher Road. M. L. CHRISTOPHER.

SALEM WILLOWS, MASS.—Point Breeze House, on water front; attractive rooms; all modern conveniences; excellent food; moderate rates. MRS. IDA JONES, 18 Beach Avenue. Tel. 1132-J.

The BOYLSTON
on Marblehead Neck, Mass.
Adjacent to yacht club, overlooking harbor; American plan; moderate rates. Tel. 672.

WINNIPESAUKEE HOUSE
Weirs, N. H. Near Water
Excellent Cuisine Rates $15.00 and Up

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON

TOWNSEND'S
"That Better Kind"
Quality Baked Goods
340 SO. OLDEN AVE. Phone 4039
Daily Delivery

WESTFIELD

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.
Quality OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH Service
YARD AND OFFICE
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2102

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place. THIS IS THE PLACE.
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO., Inc.
221-223 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1020

"KLINGER'S MARKET"
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
Has Specials Every Week
Let Us Serve You
Tel. 2-2640

The App Beauty Parlor
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
632 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.
DIAL 6879

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

New York Floral Company's Flowers invite you to come in.
Its management welcomes you at
906-912 HAMILTON STREET

BETHLEHEM

New Baby Grand Pianos
$395.00
Apartment Model Upright Pianos, $195.00.
Goodenough's
534 MAIN STREET

ERIE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

The Halle Bros Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH STREET
Plan on Looking Smart!
Count on Being Cool!
NRA Attractive Frocks in Cotton and Linen

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
NRA See the new 1934 General Electric Refrigerator at $189.00

Friends BEANS and BROWN BREAD
MINCE MEAT
CLAM CHOWDER
Carl H. Meiser
MEAT MARKET
29 West 7th Street Phone 23-637

LUMBER — MILLWORK
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ACME QUALITY PAINTS
D. Schlosser Company
Phone 26-757 1516 Sassafras Street

Kitchen's Tire Service
"WE are equipped to render SERVICE surpassed by none"
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil. Gas, Battery, Brakes NRA
1802 PARADE ST. 1023 SASSAFRAS ST.

HARRISBURG

Dependable Guaranteed Clothes
DOUTRICHS
ALWAYS RELIABLE

The Well Dresser Calls
HAROLDS VALETERIA
Cleaners, and Dyers
3407 DERRY STREET PHONE 5233

VISIT OUR
Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
18 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
Ferndell Pure Food Store
SECOND AND STATE STREETS

New Summer Dresses
arriving every day at
The New York Dress Shop
208 MARKET STREET
Sizes small and large to sell at $2.95
Materials of every wanted Silk and Cotton.

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Mixed Salted Nuts .....30c Lb.
Salted Peanuts .....30c Lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates .....60c Lb.
Groceries, Provisions and Tea Room
McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA

GRACE & MERIT
1120 CHESTNUT ST.
Beautiful SUMMER HATS
at $2.00, $3.00 to $10

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 3000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

READING

SAYLOR'S
FINE GROCERIES
Our own make famous Butter Creams at 49c a lb. mailed anywhere.
None better at any price.

Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

Mobilgas, Mobiloil, U. S. Tires
Blue Seal Stations
Specialized Service

ST. LAWRENCE
Elmtrown MILK
221 SOUTH NINTH STREET

RUGS CLEANED
Shampooed and Repaired
Work Guaranteed.
Save old carpets for Chenille Rugs.
READING RUG CO.
1940 Perkiomen Avenue Phone 27453

Foot-Craft Shoes
MANNING-ARMSTRONG
607 Penn Street
Now home opposite Pomeroy's

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911!
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST., READING, PA.

SCRANTON

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

Buick Certified
ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
AT DOUGLAS AUTHORIZED DEALER
Essolene
Guaranteed Smoother Performance
Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

CHAMPION MAKES CLOTHES LAST LONGER
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Quick Suds That Last

SWARTHMORE

DODGE - PLYMOUTH
SALES AND SERVICE
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 1297
Corner Chester Road and Park Avenue

Hollyhock Shop
Flowers and Gifts
Phone 18 4 Park Ave.

Charles Parker
Real Estate and Insurance
Phone 42 23 So. Chester Rd.

UPPER DARBY

BLVD. 2325 "Smiling Service"
STEWART
Cleaners and Dyers
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
West Philadelphia and Suburban Collection and Delivery
NRA

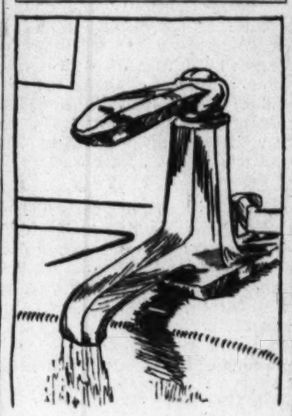
GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
NRA
7019 Garrett Rd.
Boulevard 197
Shoes called for and delivered.

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLIES
NRA
SELECT MEATS
BUTTER EGGS
Poultry and Canned Goods
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

Daily Features

With the Inventors



All-Purpose Faucet

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

TALK about modern bathroom equipment! This new fixture designed by E. F. Niedecken, of Milwaukee, looks not at all complex, but it is the most versatile that we have seen (U. S. Patent No. 1960278). The single lever releases both hot water and cold, according to the side to which it is turned; it also regulates the water pressure. The retiring little gadget in the rear controls the stopper in the bowl.

In Lighter Vein

As It Seemed

A heavy gentleman, not noticing "Out of order" on the glass, stood upon the weighing machine and inserted his penny. Two street urchins were eagerly watching, expecting the machine to break. The dial registered 28 pounds. One urchin, turning to the other, exclaimed: "Aw, he's holler!"—*Montreal Star.*

The Reason

Mistress: "My maids always have a good time with me, and come back to see me after they leave. Your predecessor was here yesterday."

New Maid: "That will not suit me. I want my wages before I go."—*Der Lustige Sachse* (Leipzig).

The Reason

"It is a funny thing, but every time I dance with you, the dances seem very short."

"They are. My fiancé is leader of the orchestra."—*Gazzettino Illustrato.*

Example

Motto card hanging in a London building: "Remember the steam kettle—though up to its neck in hot water, it still continues to sing."

Sounds Reasonable

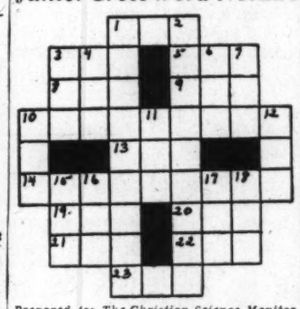
"Better get on board, dear," said old Mrs. Green, seeing her niece off. Both funnels are smoking now—and they wouldn't want both funnels just to get lunch"—*Tit-Bits.*

Repair the Damage

"My wife has been working on the car, Simpkins," the householder said to the chauffeur.

"Very good, sir," he replied. "I'll go and put everything right again."—*Pearson's.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 216



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

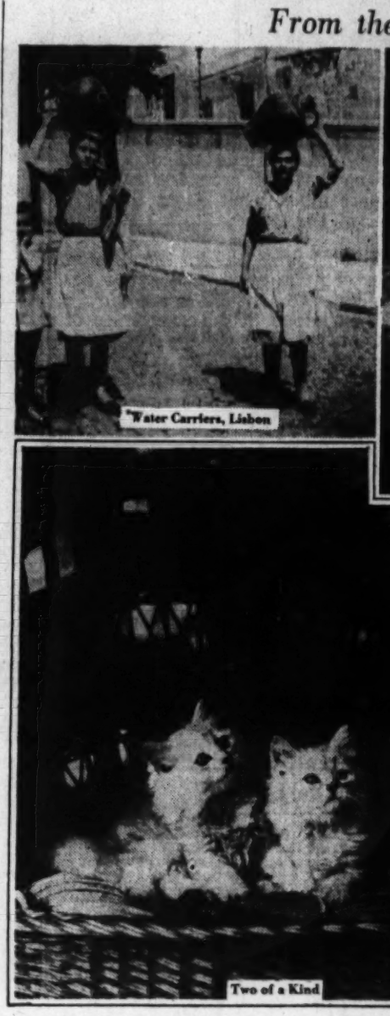
1—Entangle.
3—Brother.
5—A rank.
8—Rodent.
9—Frozen water.
10—Touched.
12—City in Cambridgeshire, Eng.
14—Subtracted.
19—Hawaiian garland.
20—One of supports of a piece of furniture.
21—To know (Scot.).
22—The Isle of Wight is off southern coast of this country (abbr.).
23—Aëroform fluid.

Down

1—Being of importance.
2—Light three-wheeled vehicles.
3—Away from.
4—Hastened.
6—Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States, was born 1858 in this month (abbr.).
7—Tiny.
10—Food fish.
11—Wing.
12—Rendered.
15—Large deer.
16—Golf mound.
17—Number.
18—To urge (on).

(The Solution Appears Elsewhere)

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club



This International Group of Pictures Comes from the Following Members of the Monitor Camera Club. They Are (Left to Right): Miss Pat Stevens, Geneva, Switzerland; Miss Hedi Bucher, Berlin, Germany; Mary W. Kerr, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Lydia S. Peabody, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Eva White, Inglewood, Calif.

Mr. Scroggins

A New Garden Helper

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

UNDER a large squash leaf in the Scroggins garden on Boston Common — a strange place, it is true, for a garden, but the best place the Scrogginses could find—sat Bert. His real name is Albert Upper and he is the second assistant Scroggins gardener. Roger Scroggins himself is first assistant and Mrs. S. is gardener. Being a toad as well as a second assistant gardener, Bert dozed, as there was nothing better to do. His white throat swelled and receded. His eyes were closed. While toads are not famous for their beauty, Bert is comely in his own way. And especially under a growing squash leaf he is not the most unlovely sight in the world. As he dozed, there came a rustling. Then there came a swishing. The rustling was from the brushing by Mr. Scroggins of leaves and stalks. The swishing was from the swift swinging of the Scroggins cane. Rustling and swishing were followed by a jolly "Halloa the Garden!" Bert stopped dozing and peered from beneath his squash leaf.

"Aha!" he said in his full-throated voice. He winked and with one paw tugged at what would have been his cap, had he been wearing one which he never does. "Aha! the Mister!"

"Quite so!" said Scroggins genially. "Here we are again, Bert my lad!"

And Scroggins squatted beside Bert.

"How goes everything?" he asked, tipping his high hat forward as he usually does when conversation is about to begin. "Or perhaps I should say, 'How *grows* everything?'" The old squirrel lifted his cane gayly. "Not so bad, that," he said—'goes' and 'grows' sound very much alike."

Bert tugged again at where the cap would have been. The joke was a bit beyond him, but he was genial nevertheless.

"'I, goes and it grows," he said. "It's all one to me. A second assistant gardener feels that a going garden is a growing garden."

Scroggins peered into Bert's eyes. "You're not as good at jokes as some," he said, "but you're true. And that's a great virtue in these times."

Bert thanked the old squirrel. Then he hopped mysteriously away.

"Where are you going?" said Scroggins. He did not, however, take any steps toward following. That was because he had squatted with every idea of staying squatted for the duration of the talk.

"Come here," said Bert, winking and nodding and gulping busily, and he waved his arm.

"Where?" said Scroggins.

"Here," said Bert.

The second assistant's manner was so mysterious that Scroggins went.

"Poke there with your cane," said Bert, indicating a brownish clod. Scroggins looked at Bert. Bert smiled and kept pointing. "Poke!" he said.

Scroggins poked. Nothing happened. "Poke again!" said Bert. Scroggins poked again. When he withdrew the point of his cane the clod kept moving. Scroggins stared at this strange sight in amazement. And as he stared, from under the clod came a toad which looked exactly like Bert except that it was very, very tiny.

"Dear! dear!" said Scroggins. "Another one!"

Bert winked and gulped and nodded and smiled and tugged again and again at his cap that wasn't there. "Yes, another one," he said. "A small one, but a good one. Aren't you?" and he leaned toward the small toad.

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Quite so," said Scroggins.

The small toad did a surprising thing. It tugged just like Bert at a cap that wasn't there.

"You are looking at your third assistant gardener," he said. "He won't say much for a while. But he'll be useful."

Scroggins gazed and gazed at the third assistant gardener, then he smiled and swung his cane and whirled his high hat about his head.

"Hooray!" he said, and hurried off to tell Mrs. Scroggins, while Bert winked and gulped and blinked jovially at the small toad. And the small toad kept tugging at where his cap would have been.

Brevities

Pathfinder: People seem to be surprised that so many strikes are being called—and yet this is the baseball season, isn't it?

Detroit Free Press: Suppose all those quintuplets develop clashing tastes in food and clothing.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

Porch Pockets

WHEN a girl, seeking to earn money, came to me with some handmade raffia porch pockets and wall baskets I saw at once how newspapers could not blow away or scatter around the porch if placed in the attractive wall pockets. Then, too, this basket I bought held the many magazines and catalogues that the poor mailman had always tried to stuff in the regular mail box. The porch was much more attractive outfitted with these bright colored receptables than it was before and the girl went away happy in the knowledge that she had found a way to earn money. J. L.

Wedding Music

ONE girl who was an ordinary musician, but a person who believed in filling a need, practiced up on various compositions that are used in wedding ceremonies. When she knew that she could accompany singers or play a wedding march she announced her plan and told ministers of all faiths that she would do this service. Her price was moderate and she was most careful to dress in keeping with the wedding party so that she would be attired either for a simple or an elaborate wedding. M. C. R.

Daily Anecdote

Preaching Before the Queen

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING a stay in England, many years ago, Phillips Brooks was called to preach before royalty. He was later complimented for his poise by an English clergyman who was present upon the occasion.

"If I had stood up to preach before the King, I should have been very nervous; I doubt if I should have been able to proceed. Didn't you feel at all disturbed?"

"Not in the least," replied the famous American. "I have preached before my mother."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

THE aim of argument, or of discussion, should not be victory, but progress.—JOUBERT.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"TWO OF A KIND." The background of this picture is opaque and is such a contrast to the kittens that it detracts from the picture. The reproduction fails to render the fine detail and well balanced lighting of the original. The picture would be stronger if the highlights on the frame of the basket were more subdued.

"Yosemite From the Tunnel." The idea of including the arch, and the vista from it, is excellent. Unfortunately the distance is hazy and the contrasting sky, devoid of any clouds, is unattractive. There is an opportunity to make a pleasing composition of this subect and another attempt should be made if possible. The automobile is somewhat too conspicuous. The picture would be improved by placing it near the left edge of the tunnel and farther in the background.

"Water Carriers, Lisbon." There are too many complete pictures in this subject. The water carriers are too widely separated and the figure of the child at the extreme left detracts from the composition. The figures could be placed back somewhat, close together and not so camera conscious. This would strengthen the photograph.

"Clog Merchants." The detail and lighting in this picture are excellent but having the men look directly into the lens weakens the picture.

"Greetings From Germany." This is a pleasing record and of interest because from another country. Unfortunately the original is printed on a grade of paper which does not reproduce well.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Zarephath

ZAREPHATH, or Sarepta, as it is called in Luke 4:26, was a small town which lay on the coast of Palestine about midway between the busy seaports of Tyre and Zidon (sometimes spelled "Sidon"). It is famed as the home of the widow who was visited by Elijah the prophet during a period of severe famine (I Kings 17:8).

She shared with him the little that she had, and in accord with the prophet's promise, the supply of oil and meal she needed remained constant during the period of drought (vs. 16). Elijah lodged with her at Zarephath "many days," and during this period he was instrumental in restoring her son to life (vs. 22).

Later, the Way-shower, in illustrating the statement that "No prophet is accepted in his own country," called attention to the fact that it was not to one of the cities of Israel that Elijah had been called, but to "Sarepta," in the supposedly heathen territory of "Sidon" (Luke 4:24-26).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Syracuse, N. Y.

IN A near-by city lives a woman whose husband was formerly a state official and is now head of one of the most respected law firms in the city.

About two years ago a man came to the back door of their beautiful home, asking for work. He was given a few hours' work around the grounds, and then was called into the kitchen. The woman had been baking some cookies that morning, and now handed the man a basket filled with most appetizing-looking results of her work. She told him to go along the avenue and try to sell the cookies.

In what seemed an incredibly short time, the man was back with an empty basket and a handful of money. He had gone from door to door with a commodity which had won its own way by its appearance and fragrant, spicy odor, and had scarcely been refused a sale at a single home. Interest was added to the venture, in the woman's opinion, by the fact that many of the purchasers were friends who were in ignorance of the identity of their new baker! She told the man to keep the money and buy with it necessities for his wife and three little children, and to return to her home early the next week.

The next time the man came, he found that his new friend had baked even more cookies than on the first day, and had them ready for him to take out to sell. This time he received a hearty welcome from those to whom he had sold before, and obtained some new customers as well. In fact, the baking was unobtrusively planned so that there would be enough cookies sold each week to meet the needs of the little family.

For weeks the woman continued baking two days a week, giving the entire proceeds to the man, until she was sure the little business was so well established that the problems of unemployment and lack had been thoroughly solved for the five; then she gave the husband the recipe for the cookies, so that his wife might make them, and the business could be a family partnership for the future.

How much easier it would have been to turn the man away with a gift of money! But this unselfed, constructive use of time and thought in solving another's problem has been a helpful example of true giving to one who was an observer as the little drama of life unfolded.

What They Say

At the Door

"Youth is knocking at the doors and claiming positions of leadership in political life in all countries of the world."—*Benito Mussolini.*

Business Man's Opinion

"People with a knowledge of the Bible are better off in all situations."—*Henry Ford.*

On Music

"Music is close to science. It is mathematics and architecture. It is an equal blending of intellect and emotion."—*Albert Einstein.*

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Matilda's Picnic*

By THE HAGERS

SAID AUNT MATILDA, "LET US TAKE A LUNCH, AND PICNIC BY THE LAKE."
PLEASE PACK THESE SANDWICHES I'VE MADE, THIS SALAD, CAKE, AND LEMONADE."
NOW TINY'S EYES, THOUGH NOT SO BIG, SAW QUITE ENOUGH FOR ONE SMALL PIG.
"LET'S EAT OUR LUNCH RIGHT NOW," HE SAID; "THEN HAVE THE PICNIC WHEN WE'RE FED."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Political Borahmeter

NO ONE can tell with any certainty what is going to take place in a national political campaign in the United States until he learns which way Senator William E. Borah is going to jump. And it is a still more confounding task to try to anticipate the veteran Idahoan's leap before he announces it. Now he has made it known that he intends to stump the country this summer and autumn in criticism of the NRA and AAA and in opposition to the Roosevelt Administration's educational campaign to "sell" the New Deal to the voters.

Senator Borah's influence does not arise from the number of colleagues or party followers he can command—he is the antithesis of a Senator Penrose—but from a profound popular conviction among friends and opponents, that he is utterly sincere. In this instance it has been known that he disagreed heartily with the crop reduction policies of Secretary Wallace and was intent on rooting monopolistic tendencies out of the NRA. But the liberalism which eventually separated him from President Hoover was assumed to have welded him to that idol of liberals, President Roosevelt.

Yet it appears there are different kinds of liberalism. Senator Borah will take the field particularly in support of his fellow progressive Republicans or former Republicans, Senators Robert M. La Follette, Hiram Johnson and Bronson Cutting, in Wisconsin, California, and New Mexico, respectively. Yet these insurgents also have the benediction, expressed or implied, of President Roosevelt.

So in Wisconsin Mr. Borah, while denouncing the works of the Administration, will be joining forces with it to help elect a man who forswears both Democracy and Republicanism to launch a new party. In fact, his action might give considerable strength to the expectation of a real third party movement, knitting the insurgent Republican bloc to the so-called liberal forces in the Democratic Party and ultimately effecting a general realignment. It might do so if it did not at the same time show the centrifugal forces tending to throw apart any such organization.

The difficulty about liberalism or progressivism is that when society has reached a given point there are at least three directions in which it can move, as compared to the one course by which it got there. For example, there is the liberal progressivism of trust-busters, such as Senator Borah and Senator Gerald F. Nye, contrasted to the liberalism of the Recovery Administrator and big business coöperator, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. And, third, there is the further liberal progressivism of the George N. Peek or the Milo Reno schools of agricultural relief.

Upton Sinclair concluded in his early novel, "The Jungle," that there are almost as many kinds of Socialism as there are Socialists. Similarly, the liberals who are continually called upon to form a third party are too likely to emulate the famous general who jumped on his horse and rode off in all directions. Meanwhile the conservatives have a much readier basis of unity in wanting merely to be let alone to stay where they are or—if reactionary—in recalling a roseate past to which they would like to return.

But whatever may be the tactical advantages of complacency and the difficulties of insurgency, the declaration of purpose by Senator Borah points to a stormy political summer. For it is not every one who has the faculty of making trouble for both liberals and conservatives at once.

A Japanese Suggestion

THE Japanese suggestion for a non-aggression pact with the United States has fallen flat in Washington. Well it might. For all that it would connote from the Japanese standpoint is a closed door on any settlement of outstanding political questions in the Pacific. Japan's policy is to come to bilateral understandings with her Pacific neighbors and to clothe those bilateral understandings in such vague language as to leave her free to do pretty much as she pleases in the Far East. The situation in the Pacific is too serious to permit of such frivolous treatment.

The international polity in the Pacific is multilateral, not bilateral. It is underwritten by all the principal powers, who abandoned tons and guns at the Washington Conference in 1921 in exchange for political agreements. And these agreements were extremely specific. They insured the *status quo* of Pacific relations by a security pact. They also guaranteed the territorial integrity and administrative independence of China. Only after these open questions had been closed were the powers able to come to a limitation of armaments agreement on a basis which insured the supremacy of every Pacific fleet in its own home waters. There is no need for a fleet on any other basis when diplomacy has settled all outstanding problems.

This interrelation and interdependence of the political and naval agreements signed at Washington was concisely stated by Secretary Henry L. Stimson in his famous communication to Senator Borah on Feb. 24, 1932. It was instantly controverted by the Japanese. But the fact was so patent that even Japanese publicists could not blot out the time schedule. It was only *after* the political problems of the Far East had been settled at the Washington Conference that the powers proceeded to sign a naval limitation agreement. This latter clinched the nexus provided by the order of the conference. Article 19 of the naval treaty stabilized the *status quo* in regard to fortifications and naval bases. There could not have been any such self-denying ordinance in the absence of a security agreement.

What has happened since this historic conference is nothing short of an uprooting of this international polity. The Four Power pact, which guaranteed the *status quo* in the islands of the Pacific, is involved because the Nine Power pact is in tatters. The powers were on sure ground when at last they invoked the Nine Power pact in the Manchurian dispute. This pact specifically safeguards Chinese sovereignty. When Japan recognized Manchukuo, which was carved away from Chinese sovereignty, it violated what as recently as Feb. 21, 1932, she had called "a great beacon standing alone in the mazes of Chinese international relations."

Such a situation, under the Nine Power pact, calls for "full and frank communication." No parley has been held under that instrument. It has been subordinated to the League Covenant and the Kellogg pact. And now that the opportunity has arrived with the necessity for negotiating a successor to the Washington naval agreement which expires next year, the Japanese have erected a taboo against general political discussions. All that they will consent to is bilateral conversations for the purpose of negotiating nonaggression pacts that are meaningless in the circumstances of the times.

Diplomacy has gone back to the time-worn paths of negotiation on the basis of facts. This is shown in Europe in the activity of Russia and France in promoting mutual insurance treaties. Neither the League Covenant nor the Kellogg pact has proved to be the rock upon which security-seeking nations could lean. Therefore they have begun to fend for themselves in building minor but more substantial bases. Yet none of them is exclusive. Other nations are at liberty to join them if they are so disposed. So there must be no development of the bilateral and exclusive methods in the Pacific which were thrown overboard with the Anglo-Japanese alliance. On this issue, and this alone, depends the size of the navies of the principal maritime powers. More tons and more guns without limitation will be the price that the world will pay for the absence of any new political system in the Pacific.

Violence in Labor Disputes

VIOLENCE in labor disputes is to be deplored, and probably represents a transition stage in the evolution of the economic system. Paradoxically, violence often is increased when police or state militia are called in to "keep order."

In a recent editorial we expressed regret at this situation, and suggested that it might be well to reduce the number of occasions on which the militia is called in. With this view at least one reader, whose letter appears in another column, has taken issue. He argues that the original "violence is inevitably caused by the acts of the strikers or their sympathizers," and asks whether, by advocating a less frequent use of the militia, we would see strikers left "free to use such unlawful methods [as violence], because to try to preserve order would mean taking sides against the strikers."

The use of "unlawful methods" is not to be condoned when used by either party to a dispute. It is not uncommon for persons to believe that strikers alone employ violence to gain their ends. Yet no thoughtful citizen should overlook the fact that employers control the most powerful weapons in any labor dispute. They control jobs and salaries, which are the keys to material well-being for most workers and their families—often for entire communities. They may have private police forces. The ruthless use of these economic weapons by employers, particularly in coal, steel and textile towns, has been notorious. It has been far from uncommon, moreover, for the hired guardians of employers' interests—special and regular police and *agents provocateurs*—to stir up trouble, and many an innocent bystander has been injured or killed by representatives of employers. They cannot be absolved of responsibility for labor violence. Least of all for saying, in effect, "Accept our terms or starve!" That is violence of a most intolerable sort.

One must not underestimate, on the other hand, the personal lust for power among labor leaders. Some of them are as much at fault in their own ways as the most unyielding and selfish employer. It is safe to say that most workers themselves do not care about going on strike. They lose income that can ill be spared; they risk personal injury, and they risk retaliation by the employer. It is as important, consequently, that the interests of the workers should be represented by wise and unselfish persons as that the interests of the employers should be so represented.

Violence is unfortunate on either side. The solution is not in condemning the employers alone or the strikers alone. It is as futile to try to assign blame for labor difficulties as for war. The important thing is to try to prevent future differences—culminating in strikes and violence—and to rout out the causes of such differences. One such cause is the tendency to try to assign full blame for violence to one side or the other.

What—No Battleships!

THE preposterous weakness of the United States Navy at last has been fully revealed. It is not that the navy is too small to compare favorably with the proud ships of John Bull, or the stately armada that flies the Rising Sun. No, these are things apart. It is simply that the navy is not even big enough for its domestic tasks. A prominent Boston newspaper achieves this patriotic exposé in the following blazing headlines: "NAVY INADEQUATE TO SUPPLY PORTS OF ESSEX COUNTY." And, even worse: "CITIZENS VEXED OVER SHORTAGE OF BATTLESHIPS."

Now, that is bad! Not only is the navy flatly inadequate, but the citizens are actually vexed. And it is pretty important that the citizens of Essex County should not be vexed. For if Essex County—a salt and patriotic bit of sod—is vexed, if the navy is not even adequate for these few square miles, what about the 3071 other counties of the United States? How do they feel?

The trouble of course is, as the Boston newspaper makes plain at some distance beneath the headlines, that there aren't enough battleships to place one in the roadsteads of every Essex County harbor for the Fourth of July. For Essex County has a lot of harbors. The Early Settlers discovered that. Some of them, like proud Rockport, got only a destroyer! It's scarcely believable. Essex County, home of sea captains!

One or two places did fare mighty well. To Danversport, for instance, which would have trouble in sheltering many rowboats, has been assigned a vessel from the fleet. Unless the captain does as a Maine skipper once did, and sails in on a heavy fog, he'll have trouble getting there.

Danversport men are in the happy position of the hardy Scots along the Firth of Forth, who saw the American Navy during the war. The fleet, it is recorded, was ordered to anchor just below the Forth Bridge. The advance ship signaled back: "We've passed three bridges, but it seems to be getting rather shallow and we can't see the fourth!"

Adventure

THE carefree life of the road has many charms. Gypsies of every land and race have found that out. Among the latest to join the wandering tribe are John Martie and his wife, Lillian, who have set out from Staten Island, New York, intending to go to the Pacific coast and then return home by way of Florida.

They don't know how long they will be gone, but they are well equipped, for John Martie has built a fine bungalow on wheels, mounted on a truck chassis and outfitted for comfortable living. Lillian will drive the house-on-wheels, but John—who built it in ten days, even to the shingles on the roof and the compact closets inside—will provide music wherever they go; one of the snug closets is full of musical instruments, which he plays expertly.

One can share with these two in imagination many of the experiences they will have on their adventuring through the country. One hears with them the turmoil along the Midway at Chicago's Fair. Then there will be the hot, still air of the prairies and the deserts, varied by lashing rains or by tentative dawn breezes, and later by the cool breath of western mountain streams beside which they will camp. There will be the scent of pine forests and the ebullient rush and crash of waters in Yellowstone Park and at the Grand Canyon. One can feel the cool sands of some soft beach in California or Florida and listen to a wild surf breaking or to gentle waves singing over pebbles and shells. One can drink deep drafts of cold spring water and enjoy the thrilling quiet of deep Washington forests.

It is not difficult to conjure up the infinite joys on such a journey of exploration. Of course, the reports say that John is blind, but can that deprive him of any of these delights?

The Casual Day

IT ALREADY has been said of Americans that they take their pleasures too seriously. But now they are asked to take their vacations with all the earnestness of 100 per cent New Dealers.

A New York pastor has in effect submitted to his congregation a vacation code which has in it all the makings of a new NRA (National Recreation Administration). This code says:

> That no minister has a right to go away all summer without giving thought to the effects of his absence on his congregation.
>
> That no employer has a right to take a vacation unless his employees receive wages that should enable them to have some sort of one, also.
>
> That no husband has a right to take one unless he can provide one for his wife and children.
>
> That no man should spend money on a holiday if he doesn't know when he will be able to pay his bills.

Vacation-taking has never been a simple matter. But to add a code to its complexities is to regiment it out of the bounds of democracy. A free man still demands the privilege of expressing a rough-it individuality in his vacationing, albeit he expresses it in such restricted ways as ordering a different kind of relish on a very similar "hot dog"; or of parking his very similar automobile at a practically revolutionary angle; or of saying the same things that everybody else is saying, only louder; or of doing nothing in exactly the same way as everybody else does nothing, only more so.

* * *

That's why people with codes ought to mind their own vacations. What they have to say about other people's always savors of governmental interference or something—and it's always so distressingly right.

* * *

But when you stop to think that under a vacation code every hiker with mud on his boots might be taken for a Brain Truster, that diving boards might be displaced by Darrow boards, that the bait on the fisherman's hook might be classed as deceptive advertising, you no doubt will agree that New Deal methods, however right, are still contrary to the American idea of a vacation.

The Blue Eagle is here to stay, General Johnson declares. We noticed it was having its wings clipped recently.

"The sculptor proposed that a specially designed medal be struck annually for each member of the national legislature as a means of identification and as an hearloom for his family."—New York paper.

So that the speeches of the fathers shall be visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generations?

The Norths and the Little Brown Faces

WHEN the doorbell rang, Sue North was dusting. She found in the mail box, among bills and advertisements, a letter from her brother, Christopher, who, with Mary, his wife, was traveling in Latin America on a Carler Foundation fellowship, gathering data for use in Chris's work as head of the university's new Department of Latin-American History and Culture. Sue was quick to tear open the envelope. The letter was from Mexico City. . . Dear Sue:

* * *

In one of the flying palaces which plies between Cuba and Mexico we flew to Mexico City without loss of time and with a minimum of discomfort.

Among those whom we met on the second day after our arrival was a young man who had been National Director of Physical Education for the Mexican Government.

"Just before the Olympics held at Amsterdam a few years ago," he said, "our committee decided to enter some of our Indian runners in the twenty-five-mile Marathon. The Indians we chose were Yaquis, a primitive people, strong and resistant, who can run for hours and days on end apparently without tiring. The seven boys selected after diplomatic approaches had never seen Mexico City, much less an ocean liner or a European shore. We not only had to perfect their running form, but to teach them how to dress and behave in European company. They learned quickly and cooperated in every way. We were confident that they would win."

Mary leaned forward rather excitedly.

"Well," continued our narrator, "the race began and when the first of the runners should have been returning I scanned the route expecting to see our "brown faces" leading the pack. None in sight. Then a "white" face. A second. A third. A fourth—but no Indians. I couldn't believe it. Then in seventh place came the first of our boys and after him the other six. I smiled as bravely as I could and asked them what was the matter."

"Too short!" all of them replied in a chorus. After twenty-five miles they had just begun to warm up.

The dénouement of the story was as interesting as the story itself. The Olympics Committee of the Mexican Government kept faith with the Indians and did not try to bring them more closely into Mexican life. After their return, the seven boys were allowed to go back to their homes. But they had seen things and had thought about their experiences. Evidently they organized themselves into a sort of junta, where they discussed the civilization to which they had been introduced. They asked the Government for a teacher, and with their own hands they put up a school building. They collected the funds necessary to buy supplies and to pay the teacher a small salary, and in a short while these Indian runners became the torch bearers of a new life.

* * *

Hardly had we heard the end of the story when a young lady, beautifully dressed, with a presence nothing less than regal, was brought in and introduced. With her beautiful smile and soft voice, her almost perfect diction, she captivated us at once.

"How very glad I am to meet you, Mrs. North," she said, "I have just received a letter from friends in Cuba and they told me to be sure to meet the *simpática* Mrs. North. Here I am and I hope I can be of service to you. Would you like to visit some of our rural schools?"

Mary was delighted with the idea and we parted company for a few days, but in the evenings we exchanged experiences.

"You know these people are doing perfectly marvelous things in their rural schools," she told me one evening. "As one result of their school activity the Federal Government has had to string hundreds of miles of new telegraph wires, because the peoples in these isolated towns want to know more about the world in which they live."

One thing, however, Mary had said nothing about. Discreetly, I had kept silent, too. But one evening she broached the subject.

"Well, here we have been in Mexico for days," she said, "and I haven't seen a real Mexican Indian. I heard that story about the runners and hoped I would see some of them. They sounded so interesting."

"Well, my dear," I replied. "Your charming young friend, Miss X, who has been taking you around, is an Indian."

Mary's reply was a gasp of astonishment.

* * *

I concentrated my own efforts in Mexico on obtaining information on two main points: What is the Six-Year Plan? and What is the meaning of the artistic movement in Mexico?

Señor Ramon Becerra of the Department of Economics of the Mexican Government, a brilliant young lawyer and economist, enlightened me in regard to the first.

"Señor Becerra," I asked, "was your Government merely imitating the Russian when it adopted a Six-Year Plan? or—"

Before I could finish he was off.

"No, sir, Professor North! It is part of our pride and technique that we do not imitate. In fact we aim to be ahead of other nations so that we shall be—what shall I say?—*déclassé?*—or an outcast among the nations of the world? Don't be so surprised. I will explain.

"One of our difficulties has been that occasionally we lapse in conservatism and forget the ideals of the Revolution. We forget the little brown faces. We generally go conservative when we reopen our connections with the outside world. If we are more or less isolated we are not only thrown on our own but feel freer to undertake radical experiments which, otherwise, we might avoid."

"What do you mean by radical?" I interpolated.

"We mean by 'radical' never losing sight of nor forgetting the little brown faces," he said. "They are our main concern. When we go conservative we favor the white man and forget the brown man. This is wrong, and the reason for the Six-Year Plan is that we realized this fact." . . .

"But you yourself are not what you call a 'brown' man," I couldn't help remarking.

Señor Becerra smiled but refused to comment, and I was to learn afterward that many of the hardest fighters in behalf of the Indians of Mexico are neither Indians nor Mestizos.

I gathered from Señor Becerra's description that the essence of the Six-Year Plan was to carry out many of the ideals of the Revolution; to restore land to the Indian, and to regain for the Government control over much of the mineral wealth of the nation now controlled by foreigners.

After hearing him talk about the Indian, too, I could understand why so many "whites" were fighting for them. They have suffered so much. They are lovable and have a great contribution to make to Mexico's cultural life.

* * *

In connection with their contribution to art I was fortunate in meeting and talking to one of Mexico's greatest mural painters, Señor Siqueiros.

"The new Mexican art movement is accomplishing three things," the noted painter said. "As a purely artistic movement it is bringing out the soul of the Indian and freeing him from fetters which have bound him for centuries. Fortunately for us the Indian never lost the artistic ability which he possessed and developed so magnificently in pre-Columbian times. In the second place, the new Mexican art has become a political force and is endeavoring to bring about a better social order for the Indians and downtrodden masses."

"Do you mean to say that Mexican art is not for art's sake but for propaganda?" I interrupted.

"Oh, yes," he replied, "all the great art of the world has been used to propagate ideas and ideals. That is why our mural painting is so vital and alive. We are fighting for a cause, but instead of words and guns we use our paints and brushes, and instead of the white page or the battle arena we use the most expressive medium for spreading our ideas—walls.

"And that brings me to the third thing. Our new art is binding your nation and mine together. I think we Mexicans have aided you in the development of your mural work. That is international coöperation, is it not?"

Both Mexican art and artists took on new meaning to me after all that.

We are off to Peru in a day or so and I will write to you from there. . . . CHRIS.

* * *

And so Sue recalled herself from Mexico to resume her work.

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Militia in Strikes"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of June 6th you have an editorial entitled "Militia in Strikes." While you condemn the use of militia in strikes, you have not one word to say in condemnation of the use of violence by strikers and their sympathizers as a means of winning strikes. A union man or striker, or, in fact, almost anyone else reading the editorial, would have cause to feel that, though strikers and their sympathizers use force and violence to win a strike, the use of militia or, in fact, any police body to defend the objects of such violence or to preserve order, means that the state has taken sides against the strikers.

It is common knowledge that police and militia are used in connection with strikes, and often reluctantly, only when it is necessary to preserve order and because violence has been resorted to. This violence is inevitably caused by the acts of strikers or their sympathizers. If fights are the result, it is either because those seeking to take the place of strikers or refusing to leave their work and strike have been attacked and have defended themselves, or that the employer has sought to defend his property from destruction and injury. If the strikers did not resort to unlawful means there would be no need of police or militia. Are we to infer from your editorial that you would leave the strikers free to use such unlawful methods because to try to preserve order would mean taking sides against strikers? If workers or nonunion men are not entitled to protection against violence by strikers, it is new law. H. W. P.

Los Angeles.

Note: See editorial, "Violence in Labor Disputes."

Meaning of "Mandate"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I very much enjoyed reading the excellent article, "Nanyo, the Japanese Mandated Territory," by Albert W. C. T. Herre, on the editorial page for May 22. I very much regret, however, that Mr. Herre did not stop before he wrote his last paragraph, which reads:

> Of course, the Japanese have no intention of giving up the mandated islands, any more than the French expect to give up Syria or the English to surrender Mesopotamia or Kenya. Mandate is merely a euphemistic term for annexation or the old game of grab.

It somewhat detracts from the confidence aroused in Mr. Herre's information to discover that he does not know the British Government has already surrendered its mandate over Mesopotamia, and that this territory, as the Kingdom of Iraq, is now an independent state, with full membership in the League of Nations. Great Britain's handling of this mandate is the most convincing refutation which could be offered of Mr. Herre's assumption that "mandate is merely a euphemistic term for annexation or the old game of grab."

Boston. LEWIS REX MILLER.

Who Finances Arms Sales?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been much interested in the articles on the cause and prevention of war, and notice the importance attached to the part played by armament firms.

Almost every paper seems to be pointing out the importance of regulating in some way the output of these people, but I have not seen much attention paid to a stage further back, and would be very glad if you would uncover this point.

It is perfectly obvious that armament firms will not give armaments to anyone nor will they give credit unless they see a very certain return. The Chaco trouble is now admittedly caused and continued solely by the work turned out by armament firms. What I want to know, and feel that it should be perfectly possible to find out, is just exactly who is guaranteeing payment for the money being wasted by the two countries at war. It is quite obvious that neither of them can pay out of income; some banks or financial firms must be backing them with money to pay for munitions.

We may conclude that this is being done and more war debts being piled up with the idea that this or whatever country is lending the money eventually will move officially to collect the debt due to some armament firm and to no one else. I think that this point, if thoroughly realized by the public, would create a very strong movement against any help whatever being given any armament firm to collect money for them.

The sole reason for their existence, i. e., money making, would then cease. Surely it would be possible, first, to publish to the world the names of the firms supplying munitions—not just vaguely stating that such and such countries are doing so—and then follow this up with the names of firms supplying money to pay for the munitions. The Christian Science Monitor is perhaps the only paper likely to do this.

What I object to is the usual remark that the United States, or, as the case may be, is supplying war supplies, when the United States is not. No armament firm has any right to call itself the United States of America.

I think it may be interesting and helpful to let you know—if you do not already know—that the man who is usually referred to as Sir Herbert Lawrence is really Gen. Sir Herbert Lawrence, and has a string of letters after his name connected with his army service. He is a very distinguished soldier indeed; was chosen by the King to straighten out the King's Colonials, a pre-war regiment in England. He is a personal friend of King George. This is not mere "society gossip," but shows the cleverness of Vickers in getting as their chairman a man who is absolutely above suspicion in integrity and whose word goes with the British public.

The voice is the voice of Lawrence but the coat that of Vickers. R. A. C.

Carmel, Calif.

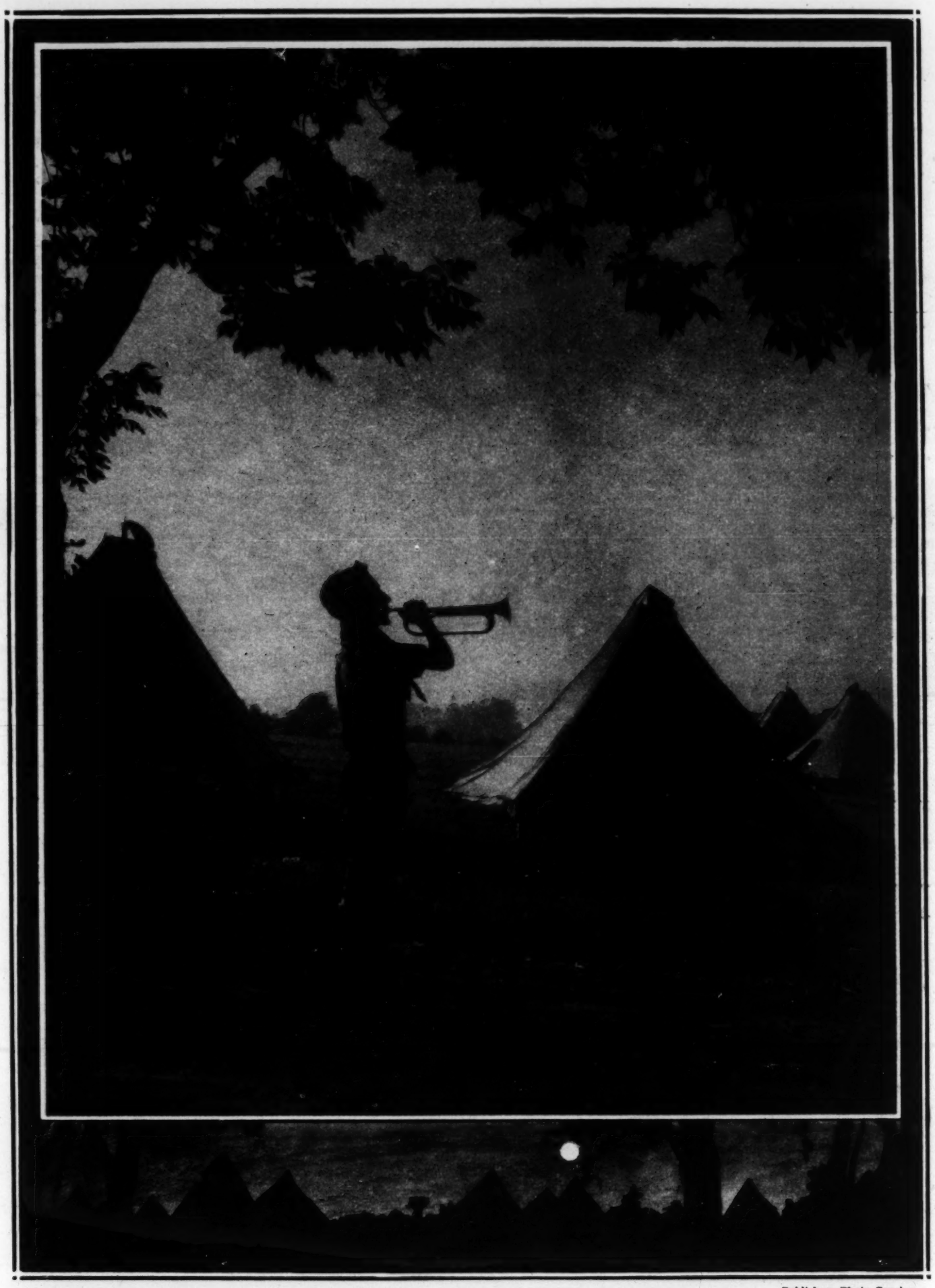
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

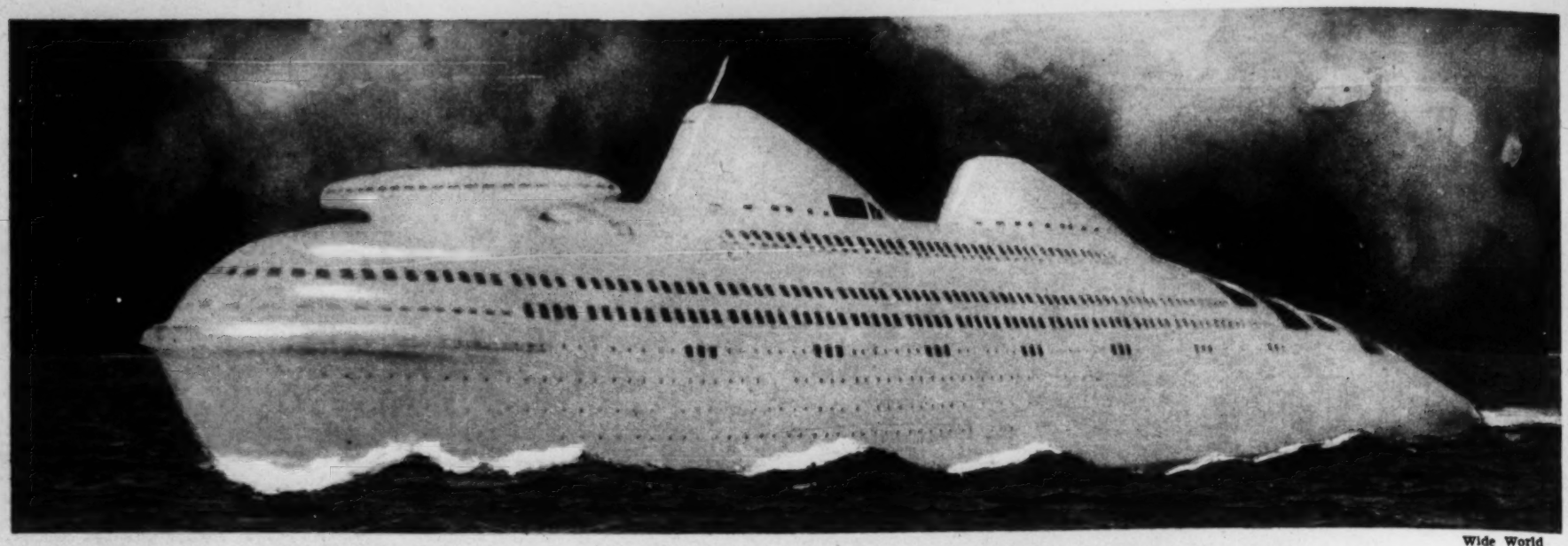
COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, JUNE 27, 1934



Publishers Photo Service

TAPS

A Boy Scout Unit Settles Down for the Night in the Summer Camp Activities Described by Harry C. Kenney in "The Great Outdoors—Refinery of Youth" on Pages 8 and 9 of This Issue



Wide World

STREAMLINE MODEL OF WHAT THE FUTURE OCEAN LINER MAY LOOK LIKE, AS DESIGNED BY NORMAN BEL GEDDES

Ships That Slide Through the Sea

Streamline Effects in Design of Modern Craft Seek to Reduce Resistance, Decrease the Cost of Operation and Increase Speed

By B. Lavis

LESS THAN A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, all the ports of the world were full of masts and yards. The seas were swept by the white wings of famous clipper ships. Yet today the mention of to'gallants and royals, stuns'ls and ringtails, conjures up pictures of romance and adventure in a dim and remote past.

Greater changes in design and methods of propulsion have taken place during the last 50 years than at any other period. With the end of the nineteenth century, the sailing ship era was near an end. These sturdy craft had put up a gallant fight, but iron and steam were bound to conquer in the end. And now, what will supersede the modern liner? What will the future reveal?

Ever since the struggle for the "Blue Riband of the Atlantic" began, the fight for supremacy in speed has been going on with varying periods of intensity. Today, it is as fierce as ever. Naval architects of the principal maritime countries of the world are engaged in this contest for a vessel that will break all records.

In 1928, German shipbuilders hoped to surprise the world with the launching of the Atlantic liner Bremen. The press of all nations acclaimed her as the wonder ship of the age. On her maiden voyage to New York she won the coveted Blue Riband so long held by the British Mauretania.

Last year, in August, however, the Italians reduced the passage with the "super" liner Rex, crossing from Gibraltar to New York in 4 days 14 hours. It is interesting to compare the remarkable performance of the 25-year-old Mauretania, which crossed from Cherbourg to New York in 4 days 21 hours and 44 minutes, only 7¾ hours longer than the Rex. At one time she reached a speed of 37 miles per hour. And this after 25 years of active service.

* * *

The construction of the Bremen embodied a number of revolutionary features, among which was the "bulbous bow," applied for the first time to a large liner. This underwater section, reminiscent of the ram in the old-fashioned warships, was designed on the streamline principle and gives a very broad forefoot.

Although this would appear to offer much greater resistance than the sharp pointed bows usually associated with fast steamers, the designers found, after extensive research and experiment in the Hamburg tank, that this form gave the ship increased speed, as well as greater buoyancy. This obviates to some extent the tendency to plunge when driving into head seas, which in turn lessens the "lift" of the stern and enables the propellers to remain under water. A streamline rudder is also fitted, and it is claimed that increased speed and maneuvering power have resulted from its adoption.

Another radical departure from orthodox construction is the way in which the steel plating of the sides lap over forward. This causes the water rushing against the edge of the plates, as the hull moves forward, to be thrown off, whereas formerly the fluid would be drawn round the edge, and have a tendency to cling to the side and also to form minute eddies.

The streamline principle has been applied to the superstructure also. The absence of edges is noticeable on all deck structures, everything being finished off with a rounded contour. The funnels have been designed to take full advantage of the streamline. These, rising to a height of considerably more than a hundred feet above the water line, are 20 feet wide, and therefore offer considerable resistance to a head wind.

The streamline principle has obviously affected the external appearance of ships, but rather too much attention has been given to this discovery, while overlooking the important factor of propelling machinery and fuel. The introduction of the Diesel engine and turbo-electric machinery has had an equal share in altering design.

The progress of naval architecture had been very gradual, and was principally impelled by practical experience rather than by any theory of naval construction. The introduction of iron and steam in the nineteenth century was responsible for marked changes in design and construction, and led the naval architect to turn more seriously to the study of hydrodynamics.

When wind was the only propelling power, vessels were built on broad, bluff lines, with a full beam, in order to be able to carry the maximum amount of cargo and a large supply of stores for use on long voyages. What passenger accommodation was provided was for convenience and not for comfort.

The only resistance met with on the early vessels was that of the water on the hull as the ship was driven along by the sails. At various periods efforts were made to design ships in order to overcome this resistance as much as possible. About 1840, American shipbuilders began to build ships of greater length and on finer lines, with a much smaller beam in proportion to length than had formerly been considered possible. They were designed to carry a very large sail area which, combined with their fine entry, enabled them to clip their way through the seas, from which the term "clipper" ship is believed to have originated.

* * *

The sailing vessel was still holding her own several years after steam-driven iron ships appeared, and was making good passages across the Atlantic, to Australia and China. It was therefore necessary for a more practical study of the problems of propulsion and resistance to be undertaken if the steamship was to triumph. As long ago as 1738, Daniel Bernoulli had published an important work, "Hydrodynamica," in which pressure and various velocities of fluids are considered both theoretically and practically. Definite improvement in design was handicapped through the absence of any practical method of experimenting.

In 1870, William Froude of Torquay, who had been a student under the engineer, I. K. Brunel, was the first to remedy this deficiency. He saw that the way to examine these problems effectively was by experiments on models. He thereupon designed a covered tank measuring 250 feet long by 33 feet wide and 10 feet deep. A small railway was built above the tank on which a truck moved at regulated speeds and drew a model through the water. The effects of resistance, eddies, etc., could be closely followed.

From this time onward, a great deal more information was obtained on the subject of hull design. So successful were his experiments that a number of private shipbuilding firms installed them in their yards. One result of these experiments was the discovery of the curve formed by the fluid passing the surface of the hull, which was termed a "streamline." More importance appears to have been attached at this period to the action of the propeller than to overcoming resistance by the application of the streamline principle. It was left to designers of airplanes to apply this to overcome air resistance. The streamline curve can best be described as pear shaped, the broad or blunt end meeting the resistance.

An important step in the evolution of ship design came with the substitution of mild steel for iron in the '80s. The principal advantages of the former were reduction in cost of manufacture and weight, its greater strength and, most important of all, its malleability, which enabled finer curves to be obtained than had been possible with iron, which was too brittle.

Early in the present century, German naval architects appear to have been the first to apply the streamline principle to shipbuilding, by introducing a streamline rudder in small vessels. It was not, however, applied to big ships until the North German Lloyd Line launched the Bremen, already referred to.

A considerable amount of knowledge has also been obtained from the study of the movements of birds and fishes, the shapes of which are almost without exception broader forward of the center line and tapering aft to a graceful point or blade.

* * *

Now that much of the old conservatism between owners, architects and builders has gone, the resulting co-operation has led to many far-reaching improvements in the shipping industry. During the last few years while the shipbuilding yards have been passing through a period of slackness, experts have been busy on new and highly successful inventions, the outcome of experiments in tanks and on small craft.

Two great advances in hull design are claimed by the Maier- and Arc-form of construction. The first is the invention of an Austrian and was tried in 1928. It was found that a greater speed was obtained on a reduced consumption of fuel, also that very little wake formed as the vessel was propelled through the water, indicating a considerable decrease in hull resistance. Briefly described, the Maier-form bow is more the shape of the letter U than the ordinary design, which approaches a V shape.

The Arc-form is the result of experiments made with tank models by Sir Joseph Isherwood, who also claims greater speed on a considerably reduced fuel consumption. This form affects the midship section which, instead of being rectangular in shape, commences from the bulwarks in a graceful outward curve or tumble-home, rounding in to join the bottom

(Continued on Page 13)

Courtesy of North German Lloyd

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINER, THE BREMEN

Queen Mary—Collector of Antiques

Relics of Victorian Period at Present the Chief Quest of Her Majesty Whose "Finds" Have Enriched Many Museums

By Peggy Scott

By Permission of the Bethnal Green Museum
HER MAJESTY GREETS HER SUBJECTS
A Doll Representing Queen Victoria at Five Years of Age Shown at the Bethnal Green Museum.

Had Queen Mary been a commoner she might have been a buyer for the museums.

As she goes about the country, the Queen rarely fails to visit the local antique shops. Always she is on a quest. Recently it has been for relics of the Victorian period. When Mr. Arthur Sabin, the curator of the Bethnal Green Museum, decided that it was time to gather records of Victorian days, he had the Queen's active coöperation.

With Her Majesty's assistance, the home life in Queen Victoria's time is now very well represented at the museum. There is the papier-maché bed, with its green repp curtains and heavy corded fringes, the papier-maché "tidy," the sewed-work stool, the bead-embroidered table, the canvas cushions with wreaths of flowers or rural scenes worked in wool; the wall-pocket filled with wax strawberries, the wax fruit—including a lemon!—under a glass case; even a pair of homemade silk mittens are there—all found by the Queen's unfailing interest and energy.

All the time she is adding some relic she has discovered which makes the Victorian picture more complete. This year it included a parasol of pink watered silk with silk fringe and ivory handle, such as women used to hold up in carriages; a work box veneered with ebony and inlaid with pearl shell; a fire screen of wool embroidery in maple-wood frame, and a doll which represents Queen Victoria when she was 5 years old. When a little Bethnal Green girl saw that doll, she turned delightedly to her companion. "A new doll!" she said, but she did not realize that the new doll brought to the museum the child's dress of the Victorian period. She did not think, as generations after will, how entirely different is the dress of our little Princess Elizabeth!

The baby Victoria doll has the white starched frock of the period, in broderie anglaise. The neck is very low, and a broad pink sash is round the waist. She wears a golden yellow straw hat trimmed with broad silk bows and a feather made of silk. Her black shoes have a strap over cream open-work socks.

The work box of 1860 which the Queen sent is to add to a series of work boxes which Her Majesty has found at different times. They show the whole development of this feminine treasure, beginning with the needlework cases of the Stuart period.

Her Majesty knows the collections in the museums so well that she is constantly sending something that fills a gap. Of the series of 24 dolls' houses in Bethnal Green Museum showing the homes of England from the time of Pepys, the Queen has given six. When she saw an unfurnished dolls' house of the eighteenth century in the museum, Her Majesty went straight to the city and bought period furniture for it. She added a miniature photograph of the Prince of Wales in khaki uniform to the table of a modern dolls' house which she had furnished; she sent a miniature writing desk, with clock, in ivory, and another time a grand piano for the model of a room of the nineteenth century having carved ivory furniture.

It was the Queen who found a lace-making pillow and bobbins, for which the curator had been looking for some time, and, later on, she sent additional beaded and spangled bobbins, which lovers used to present to the girls. The collection of peddlers was not complete until the Queen sent a Negro woman peddler dressed in a scarlet cape and black poke bonnet, made in 1810.

"Her Majesty likes to find things that fit into their proper development," said Mr. Sabin. "She has the natural instincts of a collector. She has a specially good knowledge of porcelain, Chinese jade, and of textiles, but one cannot tie the Queen's interests down to half a dozen things; they are so wide."

Not long ago, Her Majesty came across some pieces of handmade Axminster carpet at Buckingham Palace which she suspected had come from the Pavilion Palace, Brighton, the seaside residence of George IV. Queen Mary sent the pieces to the textile section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and they were identified as pieces from the Music Room, Salon and Banqueting Room at the Pavilion Palace.

When the King and Queen went together recently to the United Services Museum, Her Majesty pointed out to the King the relics she had found for the museum. Her latest gifts were a statuette of Sir Henry Havelock, and a jug in the form of Wellington's head, both valuable pieces of old Staffordshire ware. The Queen has a particular love for historical relics, so it pleased her very much when she found a commemorative box which was given in 1847 to survivors who were field officers in the Peninsular War. It has Wellington's head on top, and miniature colored engravings of the Peninsular War inside.

The collection to which the Queen contributes least is her own, at Buckingham Palace. It began with her wedding presents in 1893 and has been made up of gifts from the King, her children, other members of the Royal Family, her intimate friends, and loyal subjects all over the Empire.

The story of the Queen's life is in those gifts. Her Majesty has done right in cataloguing them, in view not only of the interest of her own family and their successors, but of the nation. At first the catalogue, with the Queen's own description of her gifts, was in handwriting, with a photograph of each treasure at the side. But when Sir Cecil Harcourt-Smith, who was then director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, saw it, he suggested to Her Majesty that it should be printed. Accordingly, six copies of this unique catalogue of a Queen's treasures were made in 1921 and bound in leather of a crushed strawberry color tooled with gold, and with the Queen's initials beneath a crown in the center. A second volume was added in 1931.

Her Majesty has made a history in precious things, a history in love gifts. That collection tells of fashion and custom long passed away, and yet sometimes with a hold on us today. The Queen treasures as an antique the brooch of gold and blue enamel with a lock of hair at the back, and with the inscription: "Hair of King William IV," but she has also a modern miniature of Princess Mary in a white dress, and at the back is one of the young bride's golden curls which was given to her mother on her wedding day, Feb. 28, 1922.

The Queen may smile tenderly at the locket containing the twisted hair of King George III and Queen Charlotte, which was given to her at her confirmation by the Duke of Cambridge, her grandfather; at the oval-shaped locket containing the enamel of the eye of Augusta, Duchess of Cambridge; but she has proudly preserved a small, circular gold locket containing a lock of Wellington's hair. Her Majesty has also plaques representing seascapes with ancient men-of-war, which were Lord Nelson's treasures. And she has a string of 33 amber beads which was kept by Lord Kitchener in a drawer of his writing table.

The Queen's treasures are not in a museum at the Palace; they are about her rooms, so that she lives with them. Cabinets there are, naturally, and they are lighted by electricity, so that the beauties of miniatures, old-fashioned jewelry, enamels, jade, ivory, and miniature ornaments may be seen to advantage. All about the Queen's rooms on the first floor overlooking the garden are miniature jeweled Chinese trees. One was given to Her Majesty as a Christmas present in 1920 by the King and Queen of Norway, and Princess Mary. It has leaves of jade, and flowers of coral and turquoise, and is set in a shaped oval cloisonné pot.

One can imagine the pleasure which Her Majesty has in the gold ewer and basin bearing the monogram "A. R." beneath a Royal crown, on one side, and "M. A." beneath a crown on the other, which stands in her room, for it was the christening gift of Queen Adelaide, wife of William IV, to Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge, afterward Duchess of Teck, the Queen's mother. Her Majesty is touching history every time she lifts a trinket of her gold toilet set. The eight gold boxes, the pair of gold candlesticks, the two oval gold trays, the gold hand-bell, and the swing looking-glass all have the initial "H" in steel on them, for they belonged to Henriette, Princess of Nassau Weilburg, wife of Duke Ludwig of Württemberg, and grandmother of Francis, Prince and Duke of Teck. The gold buttonhook, shoehorn and glove stretcher bring her Majesty to her own history, for they were gifts to the Queen on her wedding day.

All the King's presents to the Queen are about her—for her birthday, for Christmas, and the New Year. There is an antique watch of English workmanship, with diamond hands on a white face, encircled with pearls, and blue enamel, which was a gift from the King in 1904, when he was Prince of Wales. The following year he gave his Princess Queen Alexandra's portrait surrounded by small pearls in a frame of light green Russian enamel with stones inset. Often the King has given the Queen a trinket box as a gift. On her birthday in 1912, His Majesty gave her a gold box with a central panel on blue enamel, representing Cupid with a shield before a seated maiden. When the King and Queen were in India, His Majesty bought beautiful jade for presents to the Queen. One was a Mogul plaque of white jade made at Delhi in the seventeenth century. It is carved in the shape of a flower, each petal being set with a small ruby in the center.

One of the Queen's most prized treasures is a pinky enamel Russian Fabergé egg, jeweled, because it came "from David (the Prince of Wales), Bertie, and Elizabeth, Harry and Mary Lascelles, Harry, George, Toria, Maud and Charles." Often Princess Victoria and the King and Queen of Norway have combined with the Queen's children in making her a gift, usually of jade.

The Prince of Wales usually has made an individual gift to his mother, and he seems to know Her Majesty's taste for antiques so well. On her birthday, after he was made Prince of Wales, he gave her two covered cups of Chinese enamel with a floral design in color on a yellow ground. When His Royal Highness came home from Japan in June, 1922, he brought the Queen two old Pekinese red lacquer, peach-shaped boxes of the Lung period. Always, her children bring Her Majesty a gift when they return from a journey.

The Queen is like every other mother! She has kept a miniature of the Prince of Wales as a small baby in long clothes lying on a sofa, in 1894, and one of Princess Mary at the age of 3 years in helmet and corselet, holding the Union Jack. On her desk is a portrait with "David" written on it, and another with "Georgie."

When Her Majesty paid a surprise visit to a Salvation Army Women's Shelter, she looked at a photograph cut

(Continued on Page 13)

Underwood & Underwood
ROYALTY VISITS AN ART EXHIBITION
Queen Mary of England and Her Daughter-in-Law, the Duchess of York, at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Reconditioning the Municipal Machine

Significant New Trends in Local Government in the United States Are Being Accelerated by a Renaissance of the Citizen's Interest in Public Affairs

By Howard P. Jones

NOBODY KNOWS HOW MANY taxing units there are in the United States. The census bureau which counts people forgot to count governments. The best guess to date is in the neighborhood of 200,000, but other estimates, made by various investigators who have been making a study of the situation, run as high as 700,000. There are, of course, 48 states and 3069 counties, but how many cities, towns, townships, villages, boroughs, school districts, fire districts, lighting districts, water districts, irrigation districts, sanitary districts and mosquito abatement districts that have the power to tax and thus to destroy the taxpayer, to alter slightly the great Chief Justice's pronunciamento, nobody knows.

We Americans are great statisticians. We know the number of automobiles we make yearly, and how much gasoline would be consumed and how much pavement worn out if they traveled 20 miles an hour for a year. But we don't know how many units of government would have to levy taxes in order to replace the roads and highways used in the process! We do know, however, that from nearly every one of these hundreds of thousands of taxing units today comes a howl of distress. Sometimes it is the plaintive whine of the speculator in real estate; sometimes it is the deep bay of organized business; sometimes, and more often within recent months, it is the shrill distress signal of citizens deprived of social and cultural services they can only afford through the public purse.

The business of cutting costs of local government is baffling to the uninitiated. Let us see precisely what happens when John Garfield of Middle City, bewildered as he sees the cost of government going up when his income is going down, becomes resentful and decides to do something about it.

The chances are he will call up a few of his friends, meet them for lunch at the club, and spend the rest of the afternoon fanning their resentment. The probable outcome will be a decision to send a delegation down to the city hall to protest. At city hall Mr. Garfield and his friends are met by worried officials who ask what he would do were he in their position. They point out and he admits that the unemployed must be fed, sheltered, clothed, and, perhaps most important of all, kept from disintegration by constructive use of their enforced leisure time.

* * *

Members of the expedition return home half convinced, but the next day someone comes along who says, "Yes, that's the story they tell you, but how about these political drones on the pay roll?"

Doubt returns, it is reënforced by remarks of others and the upshot is that Mr. Garfield and his friends decide to borrow money from the city for a while by not paying their taxes. In so doing, they have but one idea—to force down the cost of government. In a period of depression, they reason, they have to cut their own expenses, business has to cut its expenses and why should not government do the same?

The tax strike—for such it is—spreads and it is not long before the city faces the necessity for closing schools, libraries, and curtailing or eliminating other services of government. Probably it faces at the same time default on its bonds because of lack of incoming revenue.

Mr. Garfield, disturbed by the trend events have taken, joins with his fellow citizens in marching upon the city hall to insist that the schools be kept open. Mr. Garfield, although he fails to realize it, is actually three people in one: he is the man who pays the bills of the city government; he is the consumer of governmental services; he is also the stockholder in the municipal corporation and has the right, whether or not he exercises it, to see that representatives are elected to the board of directors of his city who reflect his views.

Wide World

A PROTEST BY CITIZENS

It's all terribly bewildering to a man who has been giving years of attention to the details of his own business but forgetting about the public business. He discovers after a little investigation and thought that he has been but a rubber stamp in his public affairs—something he would never dream of being in his private affairs.

He discovers that his much-vaunted "home rule" in local government matters has been a possession of pride rather than use—a fiction rather than a fact. And if he has a chance to travel and observe a bit, he must be amused to find that home rule in New England means the continuance of the New England town meeting; that home rule in New York means the continuance of town and county government which has undergone no change since before the Revolution; that home rule in Indiana means retention of the township; that home rule in California means different things depending upon whether you live in southern or northern California; and that home rule in North Carolina is beginning to mean in rural areas, at least, administration of services by the State itself.

But Taxpayer Garfield has not begun to plumb the depths of confusion and chaos in the field of local government in America. Let us look at a few isolated facts. There is, for instance, a suburb of New York where only 60 per cent of the taxes are being collected and yet where practically every resident owns his own home and drives his own automobile. There is a southern city where the schools had to be closed for lack of money about a year ago and where, almost simultaneously, the officials voted to increase their own salaries. Yet there is another southern city where citizens have so much confidence in their government that tax collections are running in advance of anticipations and where, of course, the city government is having no financial trouble whatsoever. Schoolteachers are being paid in this city. It is not one of the nearly 3000 municipalities that have defaulted on their bonds—neither is it one of the greater number that have defaulted on their services.

There is a bright side, however, to the situation. Cities and counties in many sections of the country searching for ways out have found them. There are five definite trends in local government in America today that have been given great impetus during the past few years. These trends are:

1. **Adoption of the city and county manager plan—this is in the direction of greater simplicity of governmental machinery and greater centralization of responsibility.**
2. **The increasing professionalization of the public service.**
3. **Abolition of counties by transference of their functions to the state.**
4. **Recognition of the cities by the Federal Government.**
5. **Most important of all, the reawakening of citizen interest in public affairs.**

More than 450 cities are now operating under the city manager plan and there are movements at the present time in at least 100 more. Four out of five charters that are being drafted these days for municipalities provide for this form of government, which has come to be recognized as the most democratic and efficient type of municipal government so far devised.

The county manager plan too is at last beginning to make headway. Five counties have within the last two years adopted this plan by popular vote and a dozen others are experimenting along similar lines. The city manager movement is also the keystone of the arch in the increasing professionalization of the public service—politics is being eliminated by a new spirit of social service and technical knowledge that leaves the old-fashioned windmill type of public official gasping.

There was a dramatic session at the state capitol of North Carolina two years ago at which counties were literally amputated of their functions. The state took over responsibility for construction and maintenance of highways, for a basic school term and for the care of the convicts who worked on the roads.

Virginia, the home of Jeffersonian democracy, followed North Carolina's example and transferred highway administration from the county governments to the state government. In both states the change already has more than justified itself financially through lower administration costs and there is no indication that the farmer has lost any measure of home rule thereby. He has simply widened his boundaries.

* * *

One of the most interesting developments of the past few years from the standpoint of shifting scenes in American public administration has been the recognition of the cities by the Federal Government. Nearly all the alphabetical creations of the Federal Government in the last year have discovered in attempting to solve their problems the necessity of dealing directly with cities—the PWA, the CWA, the FERA all have had to leap over governors and talk with mayors. It appears possible that the next development in this direction may be direct federal aid to local governments where serious difficulty is now being encountered. Whether such aid may take the form of short-term loans in anticipation of taxes or whether it will take the form of outright grants to keep certain services going, such as schools, it is too early to say.

By far the most significant development of recent years, however, is the renaissance of citizen interest in public affairs. Citizens throughout the country apparently have suddenly become aware of the importance of keeping the services of local government running and of the fact that to do so without paying a premium for waste and inefficiency they must take active interest in their own governmental affairs.

Take New York City. If there was ever a hopeless citizen prior to the autumn of 1932, it was the average New Yorker.

"There is no use. It cannot be done. Might as well talk of a trip to the moon as to think that graft and waste can ever be eliminated from our city government. . . . Yes, I know it's been done elsewhere. But not here. Tammany Hall's never been beaten. It simply can't be done."

With this reaction most New Yorkers then would have agreed. Yet one year later the most powerful political machine that has ever been constructed within the borders of a municipality had gone down to crushing defeat—a defeat that may not spell merely the loss of a battle but the loss of a war. For at the present writing all signs point to the possibility of permanent elimination of Tammany Hall from the New York political scene.

If the recent triumph of the advocates of better government in New York City were an isolated victory it would be quite significant—the fact is that it is simply the most dramatic and the most discussed. At elections last autumn, city after city threw off the yoke of political spoils and elected so-called "reform" administrations. More important still, what happened this past fall is merely illustrative of what has been happening in cities and counties all over America during recent years. Quietly but certainly, citizens have been discovering that inefficiency and graft in government are unnecessary and hence not to be tolerated.

A Missionary to Wall Street

Dr. Landis, Son of a Presbyterian Minister, Harvard Professor, Member of Brain Trust, Federal Trade Commissioner, Pauses for the Moment as Fresh Honors Approach

By Tully Nettleton

"TEMPO BLDG. No. 5" reads a small weather-beaten board on the corner of the building. It is one of those stucco, pine and beaverboard edifices that served as temporary office structures during the war. A larger sign proclaims it now the home of the Federal Trade Commission. Corridors and offices are empty, for it is after five o'clock on a Washington summer day—empty, that is, except for one, through the door of which looks a slender, sandy-haired, sharp-visaged young man in shirt sleeves, evidently expecting you.

He is James M. Landis, Federal Trade Commissioner since last October and now slated to become chairman of the new Securities and Exchange Commission by appointment of President Roosevelt. He speaks briskly with an incisive voice. You say he is a young man because you have heard that he is only 35, much the youngest member of a federal regulatory commission with such important powers. But he does not give any impression of either youth or age, only of an eager driving after information — facts, figures, formulæ, bases of action.

You ask a few questions. You sit down by his desk, he leans back in his chair and you begin to hear something of the background of the Securities Act and the Exchange Control Act. For Dr. Landis was called in after others had failed to draft legislation that would curb the promoters and that could not be picked to pieces by lawyers and technical experts. He and Mr. Benjamin V. Cohen, a New York attorney, closeted themselves in a Washington hotel for days—and nights—until they had a bill which suited President Roosevelt and which was adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives substantially unchanged.

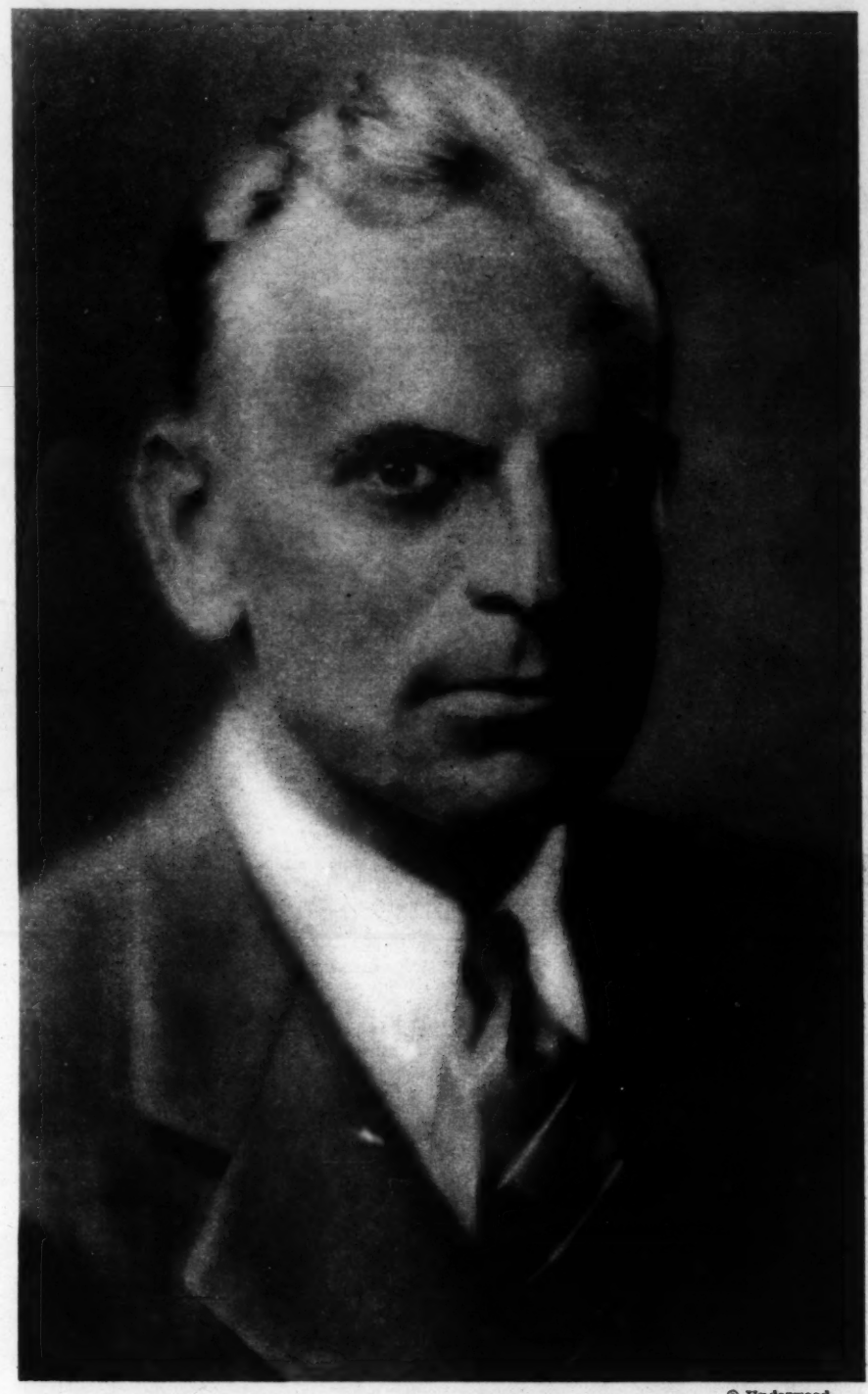
Then Dr. Landis was appointed to the commission which was to administer the Securities Act he had helped to write. Up to June 1, the commission had approved 652 applications for the flotation of $809,679,402 worth of securities and had refused applications or stopped the sale of 35 issues involving $7,400,100, while possibly having something to do with the withdrawal of 119 applications amounting to $61,591,480. Outside of this, Dr. Landis has taken a major part in drawing up the Fletcher-Rayburn bill for stock market control. Which explains why he has not found time lately to keep in practice in his favorite diversions of contract bridge and tennis.

Regarding prospective colleagues on the new Securities and Exchange Commission, the expectation is that these will be drawn partly from business circles and partly from the present Trade Commission or its staff. Among those mentioned are: Mr. Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines Corporation; Mr. John M. Hancock and Mr. Sidney J. Weinberg, members of New York investment banking houses; Mr. George W. Hodges, head of the Better Business Bureau; Mr. Frank Shaughnessy, president of the San Francisco Stock Exchange; Mr. Ferdinand J. Pecora, counsel to the Senate Committee on Banking in its finance investigations; Mr. George C. Mathews, member of the Federal Trade Commission; Mr. Robert Healy, counsel to the commission; Baldwin Bane, head of its securities division, and Mr. Cohen, coauthor of the Securities Act.

Prior to being called to Washington Dr. Landis was a professor of legislation in Harvard University, a co-writer with Prof. Samuel Williston of books on commercial law and negotiable instruments and with Prof. Felix Frankfurter—whose protege he is in the Rooseveltian brain trust—of a volume on "The Business of the Supreme Court."

And how does a professor of legislation go about drawing up a statute that is going to have to stand the kicks and prods of most of the bulls and bears in Wall Street, State Street, La Salle Street and several other money marts across the breadth of the United States?

The sources of the securities and exchange acts, he says, are not very largely in academic publications, for the reason that not much has been published about the stock exchange by scholars. But the roots of the legislation go back to the Pujo investigation of 1912. And a great body of the policy embodied in it came out of the hearings of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency led by Mr. Pecora, which experts say were admirably suited to bring out the information needed. And some of it is said to be modeled after the British securities laws.



© Underwood

DR. JAMES M. LANDIS

Beyond that, much has been learned from members of "the Street" itself. Not all of them by any means have been antagonistic. Some have been coöperative from the outset.

It is said that some of the most effective help of all in shaping up some practical phases of the exchange regulation bill has come from men of importance in financial circles who at first criticized the framers of the bill as wanting to abolish the stock exchanges.

The commission, of course, has its own technical experts. Dr. Landis concedes that much has been learned from concrete and practical criticisms by brokers in the exchanges. Sometimes, even, the commission has learned from individuals who have tried to put things over on it.

"After all," said Dr. Landis, surveying his office and nodding toward a bench in the anteroom where hundreds of brokers and underwriters have sat waiting to tell him their views of this or that feature of the bills, "this is a pretty good classroom in which to round out an education about the workings of the securities business." To this center come the stories of those who have been deceived in the purchase of securities, the experience of men interested in maintaining an open and adequate market for investments and the plaints of those who believe the reformative legislation has cramped business recovery by discouraging a normal flow of capital.

On this last point, though some on Capitol Hill call him "Cocksure Landis," the youthful trade commissioner says frankly in the substance of his recent speech at Chicago, "I don't know whether the Securities Act has prevented legitimate issues from being floated and legitimate needs of business from being supplied or not. I have tried and have had others try to segregate figures that would show, but I have not found any that seemed to me conclusive or that were not subject to other factors."

Numerous cases have been investigated which were blamed on the operation of the Securities Act and there have been found possibly four or five in which this seemed the actual cause for withholding a valid issue, but in 40 or 50 other instances investigation has shown there were other contributory if not controlling reasons why the stocks or bonds remained unissued—usually a lack of demand in the market.

Then there have been issues which really ought to be kept off the market in the public interest. How much "blue sky" promoters have refrained from selling because of the Securities Act will never be known, but commission officials estimate that some $30,000,000 of shady issues have been prevented in cases under its notice.

In mining stocks alone it is said by some that the American public has been saved from absorbing $250,000,000 worth of bad paper alone. Another index is in the fact that more brewery stocks, most of which are pretty watery, were floated during the one month just before the Securities Act took effect than have been announced in the year since.

Dr. Landis has no preconceived philosophy as to how far it is the function of government to protect investors from the possible results of their own acts. The regulatory acts express what the framers have believed practical in that respect, and he does not attempt to generalize or doctrinize. The Securities Act, in his view, attempts only to have the facts made public about each stock or bond issue and leaves the customer to be a fool in his selection if he wants to. The commissioner doubts whether the present state of knowledge of the subject would warrant any board in undertaking to say whether certain issues are economically justified or not.

Thus he is not a crusader. He dislikes the suggestion. Yet there is certainly in him a moral force and a zeal for human service that derives from his early environment as the son of a Presbyterian missionary in the Far East. Young James may yet become a missionary to Wall Street though events swerved him from preparation for the ministry to a preference for law before he began his liberal arts course in Princeton.

After war service in the British Y. M. C. A. Dr. Landis continued at Harvard his brilliant scholastic career and there obtained in 1925 a degree of Doctor of Juridical Science. This was followed by a clerkship under Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, from which he returned to Harvard a full professor.

When he talks to you, Dr. Landis often leans forward with his elbow on his desk and his head against his hand. His voice is low, sometimes not easily audible, but he gets effective emphasis by opening his eyes wide and flashing a penetrating look. He speaks occasionally with a furrowed brow and a heavy droop to the corners of his mouth. Yet his face breaks into a thoroughly amused smile when he speaks of being called all sorts of unpleasant names as one of the to-be-expected accompaniments of his job.

The regulation of securities and securities markets in the United States is, as Dr. Landis recognizes, in only its primitive stages. But with the demand for it that has been generated in the last few years, with a commission of the type of men mentioned for it, and with a chairman so intent on building up a workable technique for it, you feel that such regulation is sure to make progress. Plainly, its foundation has been laid with more solidity than the unintended permanence of the "temporary" war building in which it had its beginning.

Revising the League Pact to Fit Its Mission

International Relations Today Demand Not That This Great Instrument Shall Be Discarded, but Reformed to Overcome the Obstacles It Has Met

By James T. Shotwell

HOW MANY TIMES we have been told during the last ten years that Europe was about to burst into flames, that there was no other possible alternative but war to settle the issues between Germany and Poland, or those which kept alive the enmities of the Danubian or Balkan countries! So convincingly have these prophecies been advanced that it is only after a long stretch of years that their fallacies become apparent, and by that time so many other things have happened that one tends to forget how much one has been deluded.

At the present time the enemies of the League of Nations are prophesying its elimination from international affairs, basing their forecast on the withdrawal of Japan and Germany and the absence of the United States and Russia. This leaves it, in their opinion, as an empty shell which must in the not distant future be discarded by all practical-minded statesmen. Recent events, however, show that this conclusion is based upon a superficial view of international relations in the world today and that it is not so easy to return to the old, dangerous anarchy of the nineteenth century state system as the reactionary observer seems to think.

The League of Nations is in the midst of a great crisis; there can be no doubt of that. It has failed in a major test of its ability to preserve international peace—in Manchuria—and in some lesser tests as well—in South America. If it is to be thought of only as the policeman of nations, it is clear that, to put it mildly, there are definite limits to its capacity. Moreover, the universal growth in armaments is a further sign of its inability to function as an organ that maintains peace by the threat of power internationally organized and internationally directed. If this kind of police action were all that the League was organized to perform, it most likely would be discarded in the way in which its critics have expected. Fortunately, however, the League of Nations is much more than this—so much more, indeed, that sober judgment calls for reform to strengthen it instead of discarding it as an outworn instrument.

* * *

Just how this can be done will be a subject of growing interest in the coming months. Already the question of Covenant revision has become a live subject of political debate in Europe. In France there is a widespread movement to recast the obligations of peace enforcement so that nations like the United States may join the League without becoming involved in strictly European issues. In England there is division of opinion as to how far Great Britain can take on duties under the Covenant which the Dominions might be unwilling to share; but British opinion is practically unanimous in thinking that the Covenant should be cut loose from the peace treaties in order to make sure of Germany's return to the League. That Germany shares this point of view goes without saying; Germany's return to the League depends on whether it can return on what it would regard as equal terms. Soviet Russia, too, is seriously considering joining the League, but apparently, like Germany and the United States, it would make this act contingent upon Covenant revision. Even in Japan the same kind of discussion is going on. It is time to take stock of the movement as a whole.

The most outspoken have been the Italian Fascists. Their suggestions for Covenant revision have been obviously directed toward securing for the great powers a larger place in the determination of League policy. The reaction against this on the part of the smaller powers was definitely set forth by the Government of the Netherlands in a memorandum to the League seeking to forestall any discussion tending in this direction. This balancing of great and small powers is one of the most difficult of questions in international organization. It delayed for many years the creation of the World Court. The compromise worked out in the League between Council and Assembly was a great advance on anything in the past, but for a dynamic statesman like Mussolini it still leaves too many checks to action in the hands of those not immediately interested. It would not be a reform, however, to ignore the international democracy represented by the smaller powers, or invite the return of anything resembling a Holy Alliance. As for American policy, while fully appreciating the need for efficiency, it would be a singular denial of the whole trend of our history to align ourselves with the great powers against the small, or to contribute to a return of the old balance of power.

The way out is not to take sides in the issue which Mussolini raises, but to come at the problem of world organization by a recasting of the machinery of the League so as to make more effective still the great contribution which it has made to diplomacy through the systematic practice of the conference method.

International conference is a device which has been much ridiculed in certain quarters in the American press. Will Rogers does not believe in it! But then he writes as though he did not believe in representative government either. Thoughtless people, discouraged by folly in high places, sometimes talk as though the principle of representation in government should be discarded from both national state and international organizations. But history shows that the alternative, which is irresponsible leadership, is only good for crises. Most of the business of nations, both in domestic and foreign affairs, is the quiet, more or less obscure, pursuit of interests under normal, peace-time conditions, which do not or need not create crises at all. Most of these things take care of themselves, without the action of government, and this should continue to be the case, both nationally and internationally. Nevertheless, the chief business of government, apart from the maintenance of peace and law and order, is to further this process in the interest of the community as a whole.

* * *

Now just as it is essential to have the whole community pronounce upon actions which affect all its members, whether it be in town meeting, state legislature, or congress, so in the community of nations it is necessary to provide adequate and pertinent instruments to deal with matters that are of genuine international import. Pioneering in this direction, the League of Nations has given the world not only the example of Council and Assembly, but also of special conferences dealing with such matters as public health, opium and drug traffic and other problems of social reform, international communications, the standards of living and of labor, monetary reform, tariffs and the like. Some of these have been endowed with power and have secured world-wide action, others have been advisory and for the most part have seen their advice discarded. It is a vast new experiment which this "League of Conferences" has undertaken. It has no drama to attract attention like that of marching troops, but if civilization is to endure it must support and strengthen this strategy of peace so that the major issues which are bound to arise in the adjustment of nation with nation will not reach that state of crisis in which nations tend to invoke power instead of reason for the maintenance of their cause.

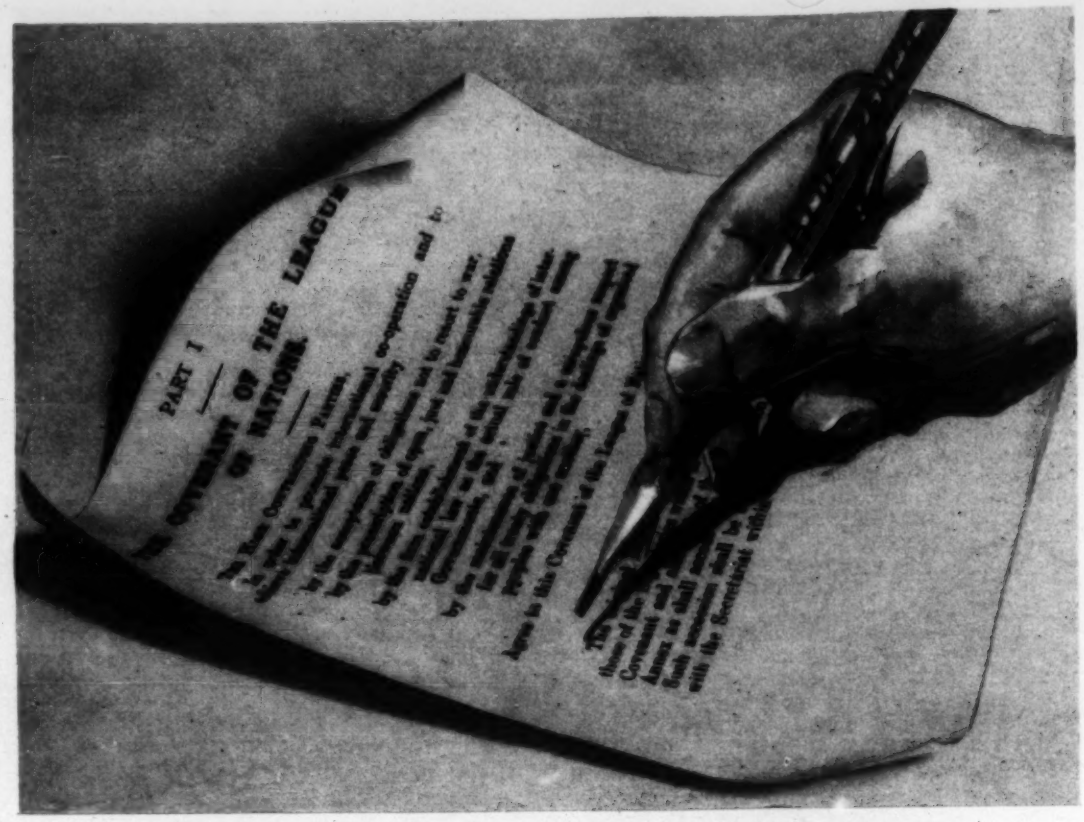
But how can the United States participate in this supremely important method of international dealing—the conference method—without becoming involved in international policing against disorders? By stating definitely the limits of its commitment. It has already done this, so far as the present Administration is concerned, in the statement which Mr. Norman Davis presented to the Disarmament Conference on May 22, 1933. This statement has been quoted so often in the news columns that it is unnecessary to quote it here. It is to the effect that the United States will not allow itself to become the accomplice of a nation which goes to war in violation of its solemn agreement to resort to pacific means of settlement instead of to war. We have promised to refrain from any action tending to defeat the efforts of the League of Nations to preserve or enforce peace whenever we agree with the other nations as to which is the guilty power. This safeguard clause, that we shall, in the last resort, decide for ourselves is after all hardly more than the other nations have reserved for themselves in the Covenant of the League under the rule which requires unanimity for such grave decisions as these.

This is what has been termed "negative neutrality," that is, neutrality which refuses to regard a guilty nation as a friend but nevertheless does not undertake to punish it. It seeks to avoid involvement in measures of force and yet to exert its influence against an outbreak of economic anarchy. There are those among the international lawyers who think that the refusal to aid is in itself a dangerous departure from the old theory of neutrality. But these have been fully answered in an authoritative article by Mr. Charles Warren, in the April number of *Foreign Affairs*, in which the Assistant Attorney-General under President Wilson, who had to deal with the maintenance of our neutrality from 1914 to 1917, shows clearly that to maintain neutrality when great powers are fighting a life-and-death struggle is only too likely to draw the country into a war of its own. It looks at first sight as though neutrality—of the old type—were a synonym for peace, because it means staying out of war. But half the foreign wars which the United States has fought—those of 1812 and 1917—were fought for the maintenance of neutral rights. As a matter of fact, neutrality is more a synonym for self-interest than for peace, and is dangerous if pursued under dangerous circumstances.

* * *

Now there are just two ways to deal with this problem. One is to join in the race in armaments and insist upon the right of supplying any and all belligerents with the materials they need in war, and to back up that policy by a navy "second to none," in order to force other nations to respect our right to be the arsenal for each or all of them. The other way is that which we have made our own at Geneva, to renounce insistence upon those war-time rights which would lessen the efforts of the League to prevent or check war among its members.

Article XVI of the Covenant should be revised to grade the responsibilities of nations in the way here indicated. It would not be difficult. An "optional clause" could be signed by those nations which agree to help each other to maintain peace. Its agreements would naturally be regional. The United States in its geographic isolation could limit itself to the responsibilities stated and implied in the Kellogg Pact: to renounce war as the instrument of its policy, and to renounce the aid to any nation violating it. This is what Mr. Kellogg himself said was the full meaning of the Pact. It is what the present Administration has offered the world to secure disarmament. If along with it Article X of the Covenant were recast so as to ensure the separation of the League from the maintenance of the territorial settlements of the peace treaties, then the way would be open for the United States to share fully in the conference method of constructive international statesmanship.



". . . to Make More Effective Still the Great Contribution It Has Made to Diplomacy."

Activity in Business Boosts Business Activity

Doing Something Constructive When There Is Nothing to Do Often Results in New Ideas and an Improvement in Conditions

By Willis Parker

AS AN INVESTIGATOR of business methods and an observer of men's efforts to solve problems produced by the depression, I have been impressed by three psychological phenomena which are evident in business and to which may be attributed the ability of some to weather economic storms in better shape than others. These phenomena are:

1. Activity on the part of the individual stimulates activity on the part of others.

2. No one achieves substantial success by copying in detail the methods of others.

3. It is better to lose a part in order to save the remainder, and better to lose all if by doing so one may reconstruct on a more stable basis.

"When we have nothing to do, we do something; and, just as surely as we do something when we have nothing to do, something to do turns up."

This paradoxical statement epitomizes the sentiments expressed by numerous heads of businesses, managers, and individuals who came through the depression bent, perhaps, but not broke.

While apologizing for the disordered condition of his plant, the head of one concern explained: "We've been rearranging the place, and doing the work in our spare time. But every time we start on it business picks up and we have to stop and wait upon customers. That's why we've been two months doing what we expected to do in less than two weeks."

The manager of an automobile body and paint shop declared that he and his assistant had not been idle a week in two years. He said: "When we haven't any work in the shop, I put on my hat and go visiting. Before the day is over, I will have uncovered a job—maybe two jobs; and just as surely as I bring one job in, others come in voluntarily and in such abundance, sometimes, that we have to hire extra help."

The phenomenon of activity stimulating activity has been recognized by many authorities on business. Students of human psychology have attempted to explain it; but their explanations do not completely satisfy, because they depend too much upon the animal propensities of men for their deductions, and draw too many analogous conclusions between men and animals. Furthermore, most of their so-called truths are not infallible; some simple, little fact may confute them.

* * *

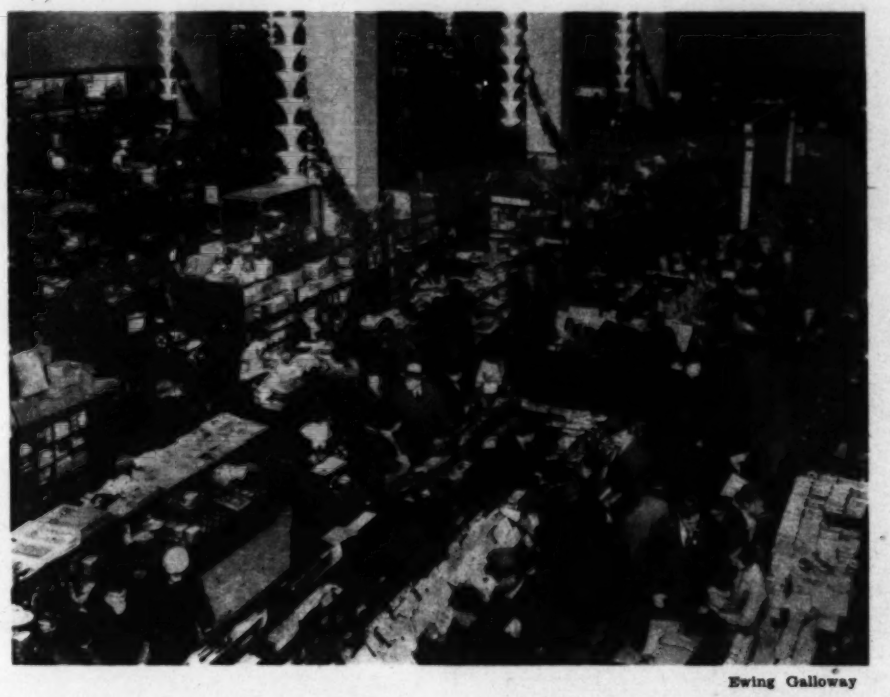
The most satisfying explanation was presented by a business man who had found between the covers of the Bible all the rules necessary for the successful conduct of his business. His explanation, in substance, was:

"The answer is contained in the first chapter of Genesis. The very first verse in the Bible reads: 'In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.' The remainder of that chapter recounts the many things that God created and made, and includes the statement: 'And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness.' The concluding verse contains the statement: 'And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good.'

"Thus the first attribute of God mentioned in the Bible is CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITY. If God made man in His image and after His likeness, then the man of God's creation must reflect similar characteristics. The inherent nature of man is CONSTRUCTIVE.

"When a man turns to constructive activity, even though it is nothing more than rearranging the stock on his shelves, remodeling his establishment, redecorating his place and his equipment, his thinking must of necessity turn from himself—from his discouragements, his resentments, his worries—to creative thoughts that are in tune with the characteristics of the Supreme Builder. He so refreshes his mental processes that he thinks constructively when he turns to his usual activities. He is a more likable person than before, and his personality draws others to him. The constructive activity in which he was engaged strikes a responsive chord in others and causes them to desire to participate in some manner in the activity that aroused their interest, and which took their minds off themselves."

It is significant, then, that the hobbies of most men are constructive. A certain hardware dealer in a western town says that among his customers are many professional men who maintain workshops in their homes and build bits of furniture for recreation. He maintains in his store a pretentious display of shop tools, a display designed originally to interest schoolboys enrolled in manual training classes. He was surprised, however, to note how many grown men—white-collared men



Ewing Galloway

—drifted to that display and examined its contents every time they entered the store. The majority of his sales of home-craft tools are to white-collared men, not to boys.

It is a common joke among toy dealers that, when a father brings his son into the store to buy a toy, the article selected usually is one that appeals to the father—most frequently something out of which things may be made, a construction set, for example—and, for the first few days, the boy has little opportunity to play with it, because it is monopolized by his father.

* * *

While recalling the hundreds of interviews I have had with business men over a period of several years, I could not recollect a single instance wherein any man achieved substantial success by copying in detail the ideas of others without adding one or more ideas of his own. Those who sought to copy the ideas of others without adding something of their own, either eventually failed, or, at best, gained only mediocre success. By the time the copyist has put the appropriated ideas into practice, those whom he has imitated will have obtained the cream of the business and initiated new ideas to produce more cream.

The imitator is so busy watching others that he neglects to cultivate his own initiative and originality, while those whose ideas he copies fear nothing from his competition. Illustrative of this latter statement is the thought expressed by one who, when the representative of a trade magazine wanted to publish an article about his methods but hesitated lest some of them be business secrets, smiled and said:

"Go ahead and publish them. By the time competitors have read your article and adopted my methods, I will have developed new ideas to replace them."

A similar thought was expressed by another merchant, who explained his success by quoting from Kipling's poem, "*The Mary Glouster*," that passage wherein the old sea captain explains how he succeeded in face of stiff competition. The passage reads:

> And they asked me how I did it, and I gave 'em the Scripture text,
> "You keep your light so shining a little in front o' the next!"
> They copied all they could follow, but they couldn't copy my mind,
> And I left 'em sweating and stealing a year and a half behind.

The manager of a medium-sized wholesale bakery recently told me that his firm had come through the depression without once engaging in any of the devastating price wars that raged at intervals in the territory, and that they had suffered practically no loss in sales volume in consequence.

"We simply developed new ideas in packaging and different methods of preparing our products, so that the public would want them at our regular prices regardless of how much competitors might cut theirs. When competitors adopted our ideas and methods, we developed others."

Explanation of this second phenomenon is closely linked to the explanation of the first. Ideas, as a rule, come to one not while he is reclining on soft easy cushions, which frequently lull one's mental processes to day dreaming or drowsiness. Activity—constructive activity—which produces constructive thinking, induces ideas; for one's thinking turns away from self and reaches into the Infinite where God, who created man in His own image and likeness, is constantly active.

That there is a definite connection between constructive activity and the acquisition of original ideas is apparent to trade journal writers. Shortly after the depression began, the opinion was expressed by some of them that, since business men would not be encumbered by an abundance of work, the writers might talk with them at great length and gather large volumes of good material about which to write. Experience proved otherwise. Those who had something worth talking about were so busy putting their ideas into practice that they had no time to talk; while those who had time to talk, had nothing worth talking about.

That the National Recovery Act and its codes will not stifle originality and the development of sound ideas is the opinion expressed by many business men.

"Instead of stifling originality, the operation of the NRA should encourage more of it," declared a western merchant. "Under the codes," he explained, "destructive practices which forced merchants to devote much of their thought to devising methods of counteracting them and resulted all too frequently in the adoption of practices equally destructive are expected to be eliminated. This will give us more freedom for constructive thinking, and for the development of individuality and originality. Never before has there been such a need for ideas; so it's time we went to work."

* * *

In consideration of the third psychological phenomenon, I have observed that many of those who survived the depression did so largely because they were willing to make sacrifices—to accept losses in order to save a part of their holdings, or to accept total losses if by doing so they could rebuild along more stable, economic lines.

"We took our losses early in the depression," is a common statement among survivors. "We took them when we had sufficient capital to withstand the strain."

One business man, to be specific, admitted that he had been buying stocks, bonds, and real estate, some on the installment plan, before the depression arrived. Instead of striving desperately to save all he had invested, he willingly let some of his holdings revert to their former owners; then concentrated his attention upon what remained. Not only did he observe the beneficent effect of this procedure upon his own business, but he observed it upon the businesses of others. Among his customers and business acquaintances, however, were many individuals who had not foreseen the results of their attempts to save everything. They struggled along for months and years, but in the end they lost all they had.

This man's explanation of this psychological phenomenon is logical. It is that when one strives to save all, he becomes so desperately worried that he cannot think constructively, and he mesmerizes himself by going from one creditor to another and offering, as an excuse for inability to meet obligations, the assertion that business is bad. Constant reiteration of this statement eventually breaks down morale, ruins self-confidence, and induces fear and discouragement, which, in turn, produce mental and physical torpidity.

"When I released some of my holdings, I had nothing to worry about," he explained. "It was unnecessary for me to avoid creditors. I was not so discouraged that I could do nothing but sit at my desk and regret the past and resent the conditions that produced my losses. New ideas and new methods occurred to me as I actively took over the job of reconstructing what I had left."

There is a tendency among some business men to wait for the Government to help them out of their troubles. Assistance through the operation of the National Recovery Act and its codes should be welcome in many instances, no doubt, but how much better to back the Government's efforts by one's own constructive activity!

As a concluding illustrative point, I might relate that, not long ago, executives of a number of firms in the same industry met to consider their mutual problems. In the course of the conference, one declared that it was unnecessary for the association to do anything. "The Government will help us," he said. "When the codes become operative, we'll be sitting pretty."

His argument was refuted by another who insisted that they should not wait upon the Government, or upon any outside agency. "What we've got to do," he declared, "is get busy and solve our own problems. If the codes do become effective and do help us, we'll be just that much ahead. This is no time to sit back and wait. Let's become active."

This man's viewpoint prevailed. New ideas began to come forth and are proving effective, though resulting in slight losses when old methods were discarded and more stable methods adopted. And, sorry to relate, government assistance through the application of regulatory principles has not been forthcoming. It may not be needed.

The Great Out

By Harry C. Kenney

Globe Photos

"ONE, TWO, THREE, NOW! ALL TOGETHER!"
Berlin Takes Peasant's Home in Arnsberg for Summer Camp for School Children.

H. Armstrong Roberts

"You cannot dream yourself into a character;
You must hammer and forge yourself one."

Thoreau.

YOUTH THE WORLD OVER is making its annual trek to deep forests, wide fields and sparkling streams. As spring merges into summer and the sun rides higher, its rays of gold reflecting on countless lakes the glory that has fired the imaginations of the rising generation since the world began, the yearning to live as the American Indian did comes instinctively to every youngster.

This desire to rise with the sun, swim, hike, ride, build camps, sleep under the stars and "rough it" with nature has led to the establishment of summer schools or camps.

According to Mr. H. W. Gibson, an authority on summer camps, the oldest organized camp still in existence is Camp Dudley. Fifty summers ago, in 1885, Mr. Sumner F. Dudley, a resident of East Orange, N. J., borrowed a tent, hired a boat and gathered seven congenial boys for a camping trip on Orange Lake, near Newburgh, N. Y. An account of this first camp outing was printed in the Watchman of Aug. 1, 1885, at that time the official journal of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Dudley wrote: "I have just returned from an eight days in camp, conscious of having had one of the most profitable times of my life; with me have been seven of the leading members of the boys' branch of Newburgh, Location, Orange Lake; name of camp, Camp Baldhead, because all but one member of the party had temporarily lost nearly all their hair from their heads; weather, delightful, just enough rain to add variety; fishing, very moderate; swimming, called for three times a day; health, good; accidents, none; appetite, ravenous; hearty, manly fun, any quantity; good nature, largely developed."

* * *

Once the summer camp was thought of as a luxury, or merely another burden on taxpayers, a sort of social service for poor youngsters in the streets. But today it has become a definite part of the country's educational development. There are now approximately 4000 camps throughout the world with more than 6,000,000 boys and girls in attendance.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, for many years president of Harvard University, in an address before the National Association of Directors of Girls' Camps said, "The organized summer camp is the most important step in education that America has given the world."

So important has this activity become that parents are not asking so frequently, "Shall I send my child to camp?" but more often, "To which camp shall I send my child?" There are organized camps in every state of the Union. New England alone has nearly 500. The reasons for such rapid development of the camp movement are varied and many, but might be summed up in the single statement that they supply a real need. The camp school is now a positive factor in the education of the youth of today.

Probably the first *international* camp — but not an organized one — had its origin about 55 summers ago. Mr. H. W. Gibson in his forthcoming book, "Historical Statement of the Organized Camping Movement," records the fact that in 1880 a camp was started by Mr. George W. Hinckley on Gardner's Island, near Wakefield, R. I. Mr. Gibson received a letter from Mr. Hinckley on Feb. 12, 1934, which recalls an amusing incident. "Frank Fenn was a fatherless, motherless boy," writes Mr. Hinckley, "whom I was befriending. A few days before we were to leave West Hartford for Wakefield, he told me that he heard that I was going to take three Chinese boys with the party and he wanted to know if it were true. When I replied that it was so he exclaimed, 'That is all I want to know. If you can't camp without taking along a lot of heathen Chinese I don't want to go.' Frank, however, changed his mind in a day or two and went with us. One of the first days in camp we were eating at the long table under the trees when a boy from one of my 'best families' said to one of the Chinese students, 'Woo, chuck me a biscuit, will you?' to which Woo replied, 'I will *pass* you a biscuit; we needn't act like heathen even if we are in the woods.' Thus the 'heathen' Chinese to whom Frank Fenn had objected had formulated an underlying principle of camp life."

Approximately 70,000,000 people in the United States live in cities, and city environment often leaves much to be desired in the development and upbringing of youth. When schools close there are some 35,000,000 children of the nation who have a vacation period varying from 10 to 15 weeks before them. Now more than at any previous time in history these children should be directed and guided toward finer character and citizenship.

The youth of today is more unrestricted than ever before. He is fearless in sweeping away artificial restraints. Each boy and girl has different problems. There is no mass solution of these problems. They require individual understanding.

The summer camp is now re-creating the attitude and outlook of the rising generation. The breaking down of racial and nationalistic prejudices is one of the fundamentals of summer camp activities today. A striking illustration of what has been accomplished in this direction is shown in the following incident: A Christmas Eve camp fire in Mysore State, India, had burned down to glowing coals. Around it sat boys whose homes were in twelve great areas — from Australia, through India and Europe to Canada; they spoke ten tongues; their religious faiths were Hindu, Buddhist, Muhammadan and Christian. But they were gathered in the camp-fire circle for a common purpose — to interpret the meaning of fellowship. It was the high point of a week's fellowship in the Y. M. C. A.'s first international camp for older boys of the Indo-Australian area.

In the past much criticism has been directed at the younger generation. We have had our post-war "flapper," our "flaming" youth and school strikes plus disregard of the ethics and standards of

Acme

THERE'LL BE MUSIC IN THE AIR
Girl Scouts Making Primitive Instruments at the National Camp at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

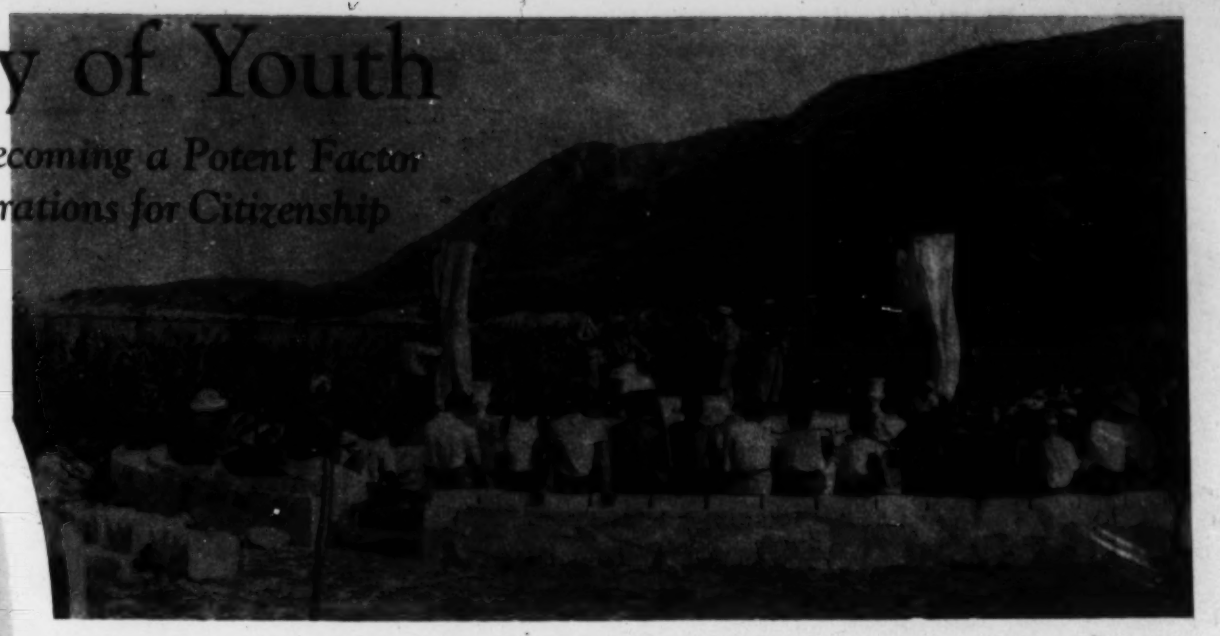
STRIKING A NOTE OF HARMONY
Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs and Christians in a Fellowship Meeting at Y. M. C. A. Camp in the Himalayan Mountains.

UNCOVERING EARTH'S
Swiss Boys Study Zoology a
With Mt. Eiger of Swi
Background.

...doors—Refinery of Youth

Summer Camps Are Becoming a Potent Factor in Preparing New Generations for Citizenship

"THE WORLD IS OURS!"



THE CURTAIN "RISES" ON AN OUTDOOR PLAY
International Camp Fire Circle at Y. M. C. A. Summer Camp, Pelion, Greece.

the older generation, but youth is now finding itself, a new freedom is being established on changed standards and these standards are high.

In this bewildered world the summer camp is teaching youth to know values, not only in the eyes of others but in his own. When the youngster is old enough to ask himself the question, "What am I worth?" he finds the answer from what he has learned in his love and understanding of the out-of-doors. He measures his standing with others of his age and governs himself according to his attributes and their relation to life. He has learned to be unselfish, to cooperate with others, to render help where it is needed, not for self-advancement but for the good of himself, the community and the nation. If there are certain qualities that he seems to lack, he is led to try to develop them. He begins to drop undesirable characteristics. He learns how to live harmoniously with others by practical and simple living.

The summer camp of today is a laboratory producing men and women who in later years will be capable of handling problems as they arise. It gives them qualities making for leadership, success and a well-balanced life. There are more than 30,000 college students and teacher-counselors giving much of their time and ability to establishing the high standards that are held up in the summer camps throughout the world. Many are devoting their lives to work with children. Their interest is unselfish and their affection for the boys and girls is sincere. The modern camp today provides a program of activity that is well balanced by these men and women. These young leaders are examples and they interpret and stimulate camp life in the true spirit of fellowship.

Many organizations are rapidly developing camp activities. One of the largest is the Boy Scouts of America. There are about 600 Boy Scout camps with a daily capacity of approximately 60,000 boys. The total acreage of 292 camps alone approximates 55,500 acres and has a valuation of about $4,500,000. These properties, developed and equipped, comprise the greatest series of boys' camps in the world and each summer furnish camping for more than 450,000 boys of all ages. This development has come in the short period of about fifteen years from an original group of eleven camps established in the summer of 1918.

Last year a fine $300,000 camp, Camp Manatoc in the Cuyahoga Valley of Akron, Ohio, was opened where Boy Scouts from three counties gather for work and play. This camp is trying an experiment in all-the-year-round camping in new buildings which are especially adapted for the project.

The Girl Scouts movement in the United States has developed to the extent that there are well over 50,000 campers and about 7000 leaders attending each summer. There are some 500 official Girl Scout camps. More than 10,000 Girl Scouts participate in overnight and week-end camps and gypsy trips each year.

The summer camp is an American idea. It is, however, being gradually developed in many other countries. There are camps in Europe which are run on the American system. There are others that are being developed with European ideas. In such cases there has been no definite adoption of the American system but the interchange of ideas has been of practical value.

European nations are now exchanging camp ideas. Only last summer Hitler leaders in Danzig agreed with Poland on an exchange visit of boys. The Polish Government chose the National Boys' Camp of the Y. M. C. A. at Mszana Dolna and invited the Y. M. C. A. to be host. Campers and visitors were treated to the heartening sight of the Polish flag, the Danzig flag and the Hitler swastika flying together from the camp flag staff. Both the Danzig and the Polish boys enjoyed the visit. In Germany the experiment made such an impression that the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin asked for an article on the Polish Y. M. C. A. There is no way of estimating how much this experiment strengthened the recently improved relations between Poland and Danzig.

* * *

Germany always has had active outdoor people. In season her rivers have been navigated by adventurous lads and lasses. Her mountains and forests have ever been the source of outdoor activity for the physical development of her youth. About 20 years ago the pioneer Wandervogel, as they were called, established the first rude shelters for wandering youth in Germany. These shelters included many abandoned farms and ruined castles. From this rude beginning the present thousands of Jugendherbergen were developed. Since the youth movement has been taken over by political and religious organizations for their own purposes, these organizations, in competition with one another, have enormously increased. Many of the hostels in Germany are small and often crude, occupying sometimes but an old, half-timbered house or barn. In the more highly populated districts many of the hostels are new and pleasingly modern. They are equipped with pleasant rooms, airy dormitories and up-to-date facilities.

In France there are the American camps L'Aiglon and L'Allouette that supply American boys and girls with what may be called a supplement to their American education. French boys and girls here acquire first-hand information on the ways of Americans. Sturdy little Germans are enlivened by their contact with American boys and girls. Not the least in the group are dusky sons and daughters of India. Here in this camp of many languages future leaders of internationalism, in its broadest sense, are being developed.

In England, camps are more of a community project. There are but few camps run for profit. However, throughout the countryside of all England there are many summer camps of Girl Guides and Boy Scouts. England is to have an aviation camp for the first time this summer. It will be established at Mousehold Aerodrome, Norwich, on the top of Mousehold Heath, a mile and a half from the city, and will be supervised by a schoolmaster who is experienced in aviation, besides having a good understanding of boys' camps. The camp is for boys who wish to take up flying as a career.

Italy sends many thousands of needy children to seaside and mountain colonies every year. In addition to this it has adopted the day colony system known as the "Bimbi al Sole," or "Children in the Sun." These colonies are organized in parks and suburbs of the cities. Expenses are far less and benefits are extended to many who cannot go to distant camps.

Denmark opened its first camp school

(Continued on Page 13)

Walter R. Merryman

"READY: HEADS DOWN, RIGHT ARMS EXTENDED"
A Group of Youngsters in a New England Camp Taking a Lesson in Swimming.

© Fox Photos

"HI, THERE! JOIN OUR FUN?"
Sun-Bathing Canoeists From the East End of London at Their Camp Near Chelmsford, England.

RING EARTH'S SECRETS
Study Zoology at the Bergsee Eiger of Swiss Alps in Background.

Among the New Books

Irish Renaissance Rehearsal

Letters to the New Island, by William Butler Yeats. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $2.50.

ALWAYS THERE IS A CERTAIN excitement in discovering the early, forgotten work of a writer who has later climbed to the heights of fame. The articles of which this book is composed were written when Mr. Yeats was a very young man, and appeared between 1887 and 1892 in the Boston Pilot and the Providence Sunday Journal. They breathe a spirit of idealistic enthusiasm for things lovely and ardent and strange, for poetry and legend, for scholarship and friendship, for noble manners and beautiful traditions, above all for Ireland, the Ireland of the patriot's conceiving, a country of the imagination, half hidden in a glimmering past, half yet to be in a golden tomorrow, an Ireland rooted in dreams and flowering in song.

We have here what the editor aptly calls "a body of contemporary comment which takes us behind the scenes of the Irish Renaissance before the curtain has gone up, while the play is still in rehearsal." One theme runs through all the articles, whether they be gossip of matters social and artistic or reviews of new Irish books or praise of Miss Maude Gonne or a description of the Rhymers' Club or the Irish National Literary Society, and that theme is the importance of nationality to an author. The very first article ends with the dictum that "there is no fine nationality without literature, and . . . there is no fine literature without nationality," and very soon we find our young critic chiding a certain Irish writer for not looking around Ireland to see what she can find there to write about. "After all," he insists, "Ireland is the true subject for the Irish."

Such an intense æsthetic nationalism is all the easier for a poet when the country of his devotion is not a political reality, and indeed it is in the desire to develop the cultural unity of a people that we find the expression of a true national spirit as opposed to the blind, selfish nationalism so evident in the world today. Looking back on these papers of Mr. Yeats's, one feels that it is all a little pathetic, for almost fifty years of political reality have intervened since the first of them was written, and the disciplined regret of the poet's recent work marks the distance that he has traveled from the buoyant hopes and untrammeled enthusiasm of his youth.

Credit for the discovery and publication of these early articles goes to Mr. Horace Reynolds, who has written so excellent an introduction that nothing is left the critic but to add his seal of approval. Mr. Reynolds's good taste and charming style are already known to many readers through his essays on Irish poets and poetry which have appeared in the pages of The Christian Science Monitor from time to time. So deftly does his introduction touch on all the salient points of the ensuing articles and so keenly sum up their importance that the reading of the articles themselves becomes almost supererogatory. Yet admirers of the poet will read them all eagerly, for, as Mr. Reynolds admirably says, they were written "before Yeats's surrender to the fascination of the difficult, and in them is much of the revealing, accidental self."

By Bain News Service
W. B. YEATS

R. P.

Philistine Cavalcade

The Chronicle of Caroline Quellen, Centenarian, by Seton Peacey. New York: Smith & Haas. $2.50.

MR. PEACEY'S DISCURSIVE chronicle of nineteenth-century England is a substantial addition to the field of the historical novel. It bears evidence of painstaking research, even though much detail had to be omitted because of the long period involved. Mr. Peacey has been, however, very careful in his selection of salient points, and he has succeeded in presenting an integrated picture of the previous century in England as it must have seemed to the upper middle class of that time.

Mr. Peacey has been very lenient and sympathetic toward his characters, the multitudinous Doms and Quellens, thus providing a happy complement to the more or less unflattering judgments of their prototypes in "Middlemarch" and "Vanity Fair," for example.

The chronicle opens with Caroline Dom's birth in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and follows her career up to the beginning of the twentieth century, when, as the matriarch of the Quellen clan, she is able to look back on more than 100 years of activity. Ambitious, strong, handsome, she emerges as one of the vivid characters in the story. Most of the others, the vast number of Doms and Quellens, stand not as individuals, but as types. They are reminiscent of Matthew Arnold's Philistines, although Mr. Peacey has tempered the indictment. They are fond of money, true, but they are glad to work to get it; they are snobbish, but not disagreeably so; they are educated, mannerly, cold. They are honest. Caroline Quellen is the most typical of them, although she occasionally glimpses the good they are missing. Once in a great while she sees through the sham of their money-grubbing and the shallowness of their daily round; sometimes she senses the desirability of gentleness and love. But these glimpses are few, for the Business, the great Dom estate and its ramifications, is an inexorable master; Caroline sacrifices her life to it.

All the time, repercussions of national and international affairs are heard in the Doms' peaceful Cheltenham, so that, with reading of Caroline's busy years, the reader sees a panorama of the nineteenth century. Mr. Peacey has realized that to touch upon a great upper-middle-class family of those days is to touch the very pulse of the period. His work gives us nothing new, but it is a skillful mosaic of a turbulent century.

Soviet Russia's Second Five-Year Plan

From the First to the Second Five-Year Plan: A Symposium. New York: International Publishers. $1.50.

THIS IS A VALUABLE reference book for any student of Soviet economic development. It republishes in convenient form a number of speeches and reports delivered by Stalin, Premier Molotov, War Commissar Voroshilov, Kaganovitch, Ordzhonikidze and other prominent Soviet leaders early in 1933, outlining the achievements of the first Five-Year Plan, which ended in 1932, and the aims of the second.

To some extent, of course, the facts and figures in this symposium are outdated by the more recent material published in connection with the sessions of the All-Union Soviet Executive Committee and of the seventeenth Communist Party Congress. In fact, it is now possible to check and compare the results of the year 1933 with the economic plans which are set forth in this book.

But there is a useful exposition of the main trends of Soviet economic policy and the reader gains some idea of the difference between the two Five-Year Plans in character and in method. The ideal, or at least the practice of the first plan was to build the largest number of new plants in the shortest time, to regiment as many peasants in collective farms as circumstances permitted and to plow up the maximum quantity of land. While a good deal of new construction, especially in railroad transportation and in consumers' goods industries, is contemplated under the second plan, much more emphasis is laid on the proper functioning of those factories which have already been built.

A striking innovation of the last year has been the institution throughout the countryside of so-called political departments, manned by experienced Communists and invested with wide powers for combating slacking and sabotage and for directing propaganda in the collective farms.

Official statements, especially on behalf of dictatorial governments, are apt to omit or to soften down the less agreeable aspects of a country's situation. One does not get from the present symposium an adequate idea of the hardships which were the price of the expansive industrial construction, still less any idea of the well-nigh catastrophic state into which agriculture declined in those parts of the country where class struggle was especially fierce, although there is an occasional glint of "self-criticism," as when Molotov remarks: "What we need is not merely a good motor for an automobile, not merely a good chassis and steering gear, what we need, to put it plainly, is a good passenger car."

Making allowance for some omissions and shadings of emphasis, there is distinct value in the compilation of the statements of authoritative Soviet leaders on past and future economic developments. The annual publication of such a work would add appreciably to the world's stock of solid information about the Soviet Union.

W. H. C.

A Teacher of Indians

Early Days Among the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, by John H. Seger. Edited by Stanley Vestal. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $2.

OKLAHOMA, sixty years ago, was a hornets' nest of angry Indians. The remaining buffalo herds, their sole means of subsistence, were being slaughtered by the hide hunters; seven years earlier Custer had surprised a winter camp on the Washita and massacred (the word is used advisedly) a large number of men, women and children; and white settlers were everywhere furthering the Government's deliberate policy of crowding the free wanderers on to restricted reservations—crushing them morally as well as economically. Under these circumstances President Grant inaugurated his "peace policy," placing the agencies of the wild tribes in charge of Quakers.

It was the Quaker agent Miles who in 1875 brought John Homer Seger to Darlington, established six years previously as an experiment in teaching the hunter-warriors the use of the plow. Seger was then 29, a veteran of Sherman's army. His first employment was as a stonemason and jack-of-all-trades; but he soon found himself in charge of the agency school. The difficulties confronting him were enormous; none of the Indians had the slightest conception of what it was all about; restraint does not enter into an Indian child's home training; many of the older men were hostile; the children were homesick and were constantly running away; and to cap the climax, the Government, following the battle of the Little Big Horn, removed the Northern Cheyennes, filled with their (to them) glorious victory over Custer, to Darlington.

Painful, ludicrous, and near-tragic incidents fill Captain Seger's reminiscences of his school teaching days. On occasion he would collar a wrathy warrior and throw him down the school steps; or he would go alone into a camp of surly Indians and bring truants back to school from under the Winchesters of their fathers; or he would outtalk a group of grown boys, each with a frontier revolver at his belt and the desire to count coup on a white man in his heart. And gradually by fearlessness, patience and love, he won the confidence and respect of his wards and their parents as few white men have ever done.

So that when, a few years later, he undertook to found an Indian community fifty miles west of the "civilization" at Darlington, it was largely these same pupils, now grown up and with children of their own, who followed him. This project was the town of Colony. Captain Seger (Indian agents were generally given honorary military titles for the sake of the prestige they afforded) built the school with the help of his Indians, and seemed in a fair way to succeed in the very plan which Secretary Collier now advocates, when the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country to settlement, with allotment of the Indian lands in severalty, changed the entire direction of the problem.

Altogether Captain Seger labored for fifty years among the Plains Indians. He was a bright-eyed, cheery little man with a gift for story telling and an inexhaustible fund of stories; and in them all these grown-up children appear as strikingly human and appealing. The biographer of Kit Carson and Sitting Bull, an old friend of the author, has arranged them, with a minimum of editing, for publication.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN.

Tessie

Tells the Story of Her Life

TESSIE $1.00 Prepaid

Tessie's book is of interest to every child, for she talks of children, of grown-ups, and dog friends in a most engaging manner. You'll love her. Valuable for Child Training as well as interesting reading.

LAURA M. AGASSIZ
172 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

A DAILY HARVEST of GOOD NEWS

Significant events, reliably, readably, discerningly reported for the benefit of all mankind. Use coupon below.

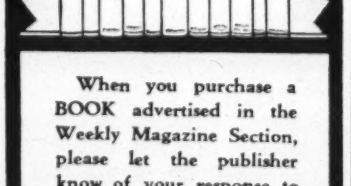
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I should like to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Please send it to me for the period checked below for which I enclose remittance.

Name .....

Address .....

Price of regular Monitor subscriptions: 1 month, $.75; 3 months, $2.25; 6 months, $4.50; 1 year, $9.00.
Wednesday issue, including Magazine Section, $2.60 a year. Special offer, 6 issues for 25 cents.



When you purchase a BOOK advertised in the Weekly Magazine Section, please let the publisher know of your response to his Monitor advertisement.

The Life of a Die-Hard Tory

A Man's Life: Reminiscences of Experiences in Many Lands, by Gideon Murray, Viscount Elibank. London: Hutchinson. 18s. net.

LORD ELIBANK'S autobiography has a twofold interest. It is worth reading as a narrative of events in an adventurous life, and also for the light it throws on the characteristics of a type of Briton of the ruling class (he is a Scotsman) which has had much influence on British public life for two or three hundred years. The kind of family to which he belongs is endowed with that social tact and prestige which enable it to exert or secure influence in governing circles. It produces extreme Conservatives, like our author, or right-wing Liberals, like his brother, the late Master of Elibank, who was for long, as Chief Whip, a careful and successful guardian of the Liberal Party purse.

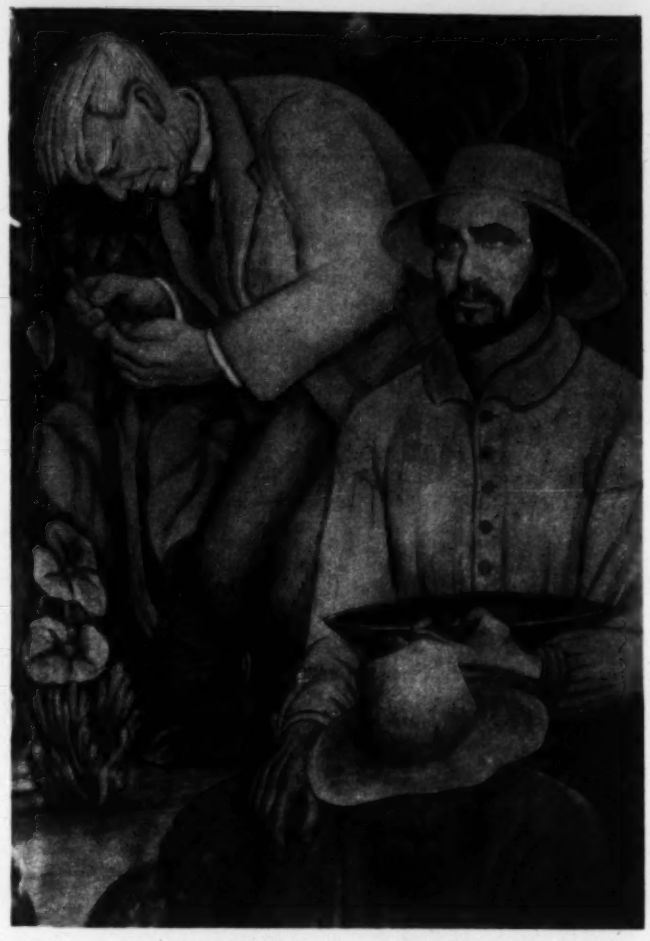
The present Lord Elibank, being a second son, did not early set himself in the direction of a parliamentary career. But some kind of governing work seemed clearly indicated for him. He went as a youth to live in the almost unexplored wilds of New Guinea to deal out justice to turbulent cannibals, proceeding next to the northern Transvaal in South Africa to pacify unsettled Kaffir tribesmen, and subsequently spent many years in the West Indies as administrator, first of the colony of St. Vincent, and afterward St. Lucia. During a short stay in England during the war he devoted his energies to raising a cavalry regiment.

In his early years he was often thrown entirely on his own resources in dealing with refractory savages, and it is interesting to note, not merely his swiftness and resolution in action, but that he generally won his successes by adopting an attitude of trust and generous sympathy. But when translated, after twenty years of colonial life, to the political atmosphere of Parliament, he is a Die-Hard Tory, prominent among those who, in 1921, resisted Mr. Lloyd George's Treaty Settlement with Ireland.

Indeed, it fell to Lord Elibank to make the first open pronouncement which indicated the Die-Hard revolt against the Irish policy of the Coalition Government and the determination of the Right section of the Conservative Party to break up the alliance with Mr. Lloyd George's Liberal group. He wrote a letter in February, 1922, formally declaring against any fusion of the two parties or any continued cooperation between them; and thus hastened the movement which came to a head at a famous Conservative Party meeting at the Carlton Club.

He describes the attitude of each of the protagonists at that eventful meeting which destroyed the Government of the war-time Premier. But in one important particular his assumptions are wrong. Everything depended on Bonar Law, who was destined to assume the new leadership. Lord Elibank accepts Lord Beaverbrook's statement that Bonar Law had come to that meeting not having made up his mind what to do, "although Beaverbrook had been urging him to seize this opportunity." But we now know from the diaries of the late Stanley Salvidge that Beaverbrook was wrong, that Bonar Law had mind up his mind at least a day before the meeting, communicating his intention to Sir Archibald Salvidge, who in turn communicated it to the Cabinet. In the light of this information Lord Elibank's account of the reaction of Bonar Law, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Balfour to the spirit of the meeting is seen to be erroneous. Nonetheless, he has been able to take us behind the scenes, and show how a great political revolt was engineered, and how the principals behaved at the fateful moment.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.



DETAIL OF MURAL BY DIEGO RIVERA, FROM THE ARTIST'S "PORTRAIT OF AMERICA" (COVICI FRIEDE). REVIEWED IN THE MONITOR'S ART PAGE ON JUNE 16

Néon-Poetry

Festivals of Fire, by Ronald Bottrall. London: Faber & Faber. 2s. 6d. net.

FOR THE PAST few thousand years poets have been content to write their immortal lines with a pointed stick, a pencil or a pen. Mr. Bottrall is attempting a new method. He blazes his verses in electric néon lights.

The first effect is dazzling to the reader, or as we should say in this connection, the *gazer*. The mind is stunned by this poetry, so that the effort to fit a meaning to it is doubly difficult.

After a time, however, we begin to accustom our vision to these words blazed in cold, running fire, and to discover that Mr. Bottrall's poetry is but "Néon signs of an old Word." And that "old Word" is nothing more than bewilderment at the speed and multiplicity of modern life. Mr. Bottrall is obsessed with it. He stands, hypnotized, and cannot move away from his contemplation of its most extreme forms; the machinery of noise, the riot of politics, the uproar of economics, the splintering collapse of old systems of thought and belief.

Like most young artists, he feels that it is his duty to get as much of this into his work as possible; so he crams and jams image upon image, telescoping them in a sort of planned packing, determined to contain everything that impinges upon his virgin mind. He has not yet grown old and innocent enough in his art to value the still, small voice of elimination. But he seems to be aware of his condition, of his point of development, for he says:

> We have built a kingdom of metaphor,
> Called words our viziers. The core
> Of our "becoming" is a fluent blur;
> Immured in euphony
> We have seen fit to discard
> Our cradle for a Celanese cocoon.

In spite of all this exuberance, this "fluid blur," the reader who is tolerant and patient enough can find a sense of beauty in his rhythms and his glittering, chromium-plated images—in the same way the reader may find pleasure in taking his meals sitting on steel furniture at black glass tables. He will gradually begin to admire Mr. Bottrall's courage in attempting so much, in trying always to keep his verse in contact with the most recent evolutions of life. This poet turns away from the stock in trade of poetic convention, and tries to find a material that more truly symbolizes his own experience. He selects

> an Aceldama of cross-ribbed
> Girder-spans, a body rhythm to
> the
> Ineluctable sliding of connecting
> rods
> And the swirl of greased shafts.

Many readers will come away dizzy from this poetry of the power station. But I imagine also that younger folk, to whom the din, the steel, the aluminum life of today is a natural environment, will welcome Mr. Bottrall's verse.

RICHARD CHURCH.

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

DOES YOUR CHILD OWN A BIBLE?
The Finest Book a Boy or Girl Can Read
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield St. Boston

Journal of an Eye-Thinker

This Bewildered World, by Frazier Hunt. New York: Stokes. $2.75.

MR. FRAZIER HUNT is one of the growing number of journalists who have been given the world as their assignment. May their tribe increase! Talk as we may about the shuttling of distances, we know less about our neighbors than our fathers did. We can go farther and more often. But we see less and less. The part has suddenly grown so much more important than the whole that our view of other people's problems is distorted by our own. This is the penalty of nationalism.

An inquiring reporter like Mr. Hunt stands above the clamor, a chield engaged in taking notes. He thinks with his eyes. Never afraid to put down the truth as he sees it, too seasoned a reporter to be easily hoodwinked, he has, withal, the saving grace of sympathy. His treatment of Japan is a case in point. He does not hesitate to describe as "inspired" the incident in September, 1931, that caused the Japanese to overrun Manchuria. Yet the reader is brought into intimate contact with the antecedent problems that had carried Japan to the brink of economic and moral collapse. One is glad to note, furthermore, the importance that Mr. Hunt attaches to the exclusion of Japan from the American immigration quota system. This "unnecessary and snap judgment" passed by "a careless Congress" in 1924, in Mr. Hunt's judgment, is the root of the resentment that Japan nurses against the United States. Which judgment other visitors in Japan will indorse.

The author has traveled and retraveled this bewildered world. But his journeys seem to be undertaken at breakneck speed. One is grateful for Mr. Hunt's sweep, but the humbler pedestrian must pause awhile to examine his tracks, and point out blemishes. Only a few of the major ones can be cited. For some reason or other, Mr. Hunt puts the 1920 massacre of Japanese at Nicolaievsk (which was bloody enough) in inverted commas. Chang Tso-lin, the famous Chinese Governor of Manchuria, was not a Manchu, any more than the Governor of Indiana is an Indian. The agreement that China made with Japan not to build lines paralleling the South Manchuria Railway was not "slipped in" the Twenty-One Demands of 1915. It was a secret protocol attached ten years before to the Sino-Japanese Treaty which ratified the fruits of Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War. The Emperor Kang Teh of Manchukuo (formerly Emperor of China) did not "escape" from his palace in Peking. He was ejected in 1924 without even a change of clothes by the "Christian general," Feng Yü-hsiang. It is surely too strong a statement to say that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's desertion of Labor has put back the progress of his old party by "at least two decades." Once it may have been true that the Soviets were "destroying the whole sense of competition in life," but even Mr. Hunt's enthusiasm for Russia should not blind him to the implications of the disparities in economic rewards which have been recently introduced.

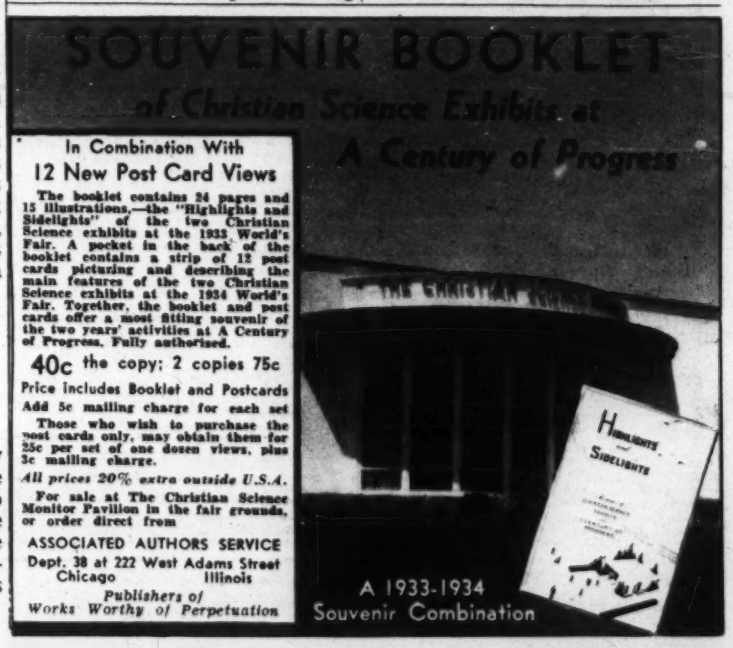
FRAZIER HUNT

Mr. Hunt tries not to leave the world as bewildered as he found it. But he is too much an eye-thinker to be very successful. Eagerly he looks at Moscow and Washington for the answer to the economic riddle. Conquer the problem of distribution is the way out that appeals to him. But he is never faithful to his own philosophy. If, as he says, the economic trouble is due to faulty distribution, why should he say that the main reason for England's bewilderment is that she has 15,000,000 too many people?

H. B. ELLISTON.

The Wells of the early fantasies and scientific romances is represented in "Seven Famous Novels by H. G. Wells" (New York: Knopf. $2.75). The volume includes "The Time Machine," "The Island of Dr. Moreau," "The Invisible Man," "The War of the Worlds," "The First Men in the Moon," "The Food of the Gods" and "In the Days of the Comet."

The first part of Thomas Mann's trilogy, "Joseph and His Brothers," the American edition of which (Knopf) was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on June 7, is published in England by Secker under the title of "The Tales of Jacob."


SOUVENIR BOOKLET
of Christian Science Exhibits at
A Century of Progress
In Combination With
12 New Post Card Views
The booklet contains 24 pages and 15 illustrations,—the "Highlights and Sidelights" of the two Christian Science exhibits at the 1933 World's Fair. A pocket in the back of the booklet contains a strip of 12 post cards picturing and describing the main features of the two Christian Science exhibits at the 1934 World's Fair. Together, the booklet and post cards offer a most fitting souvenir of the two years' activities at A Century of Progress. Fully authorized.
40c the copy; 2 copies 75c
Price includes Booklet and Postcards
Add 5c mailing charge for each set
Those who wish to purchase the post cards only, may obtain them for 25c per set of one dozen views, plus 3c mailing charge.
All prices 20% extra outside U.S.A.
For sale at The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion in the fair grounds, or order direct from
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE
Dept. 38 at 222 West Adams Street
Chicago Illinois
Publishers of
Works Worthy of Perpetuation
HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS
A 1933-1934
Souvenir Combination

Borrow a Guitar?

By R. A. Calvert

A LENDING LIBRARY for musical scores and musical instruments has been organized in Madrid. Don Victor Espinos, originator of the scheme, contends that nobody should be compelled to forgo proper training through lack of means to buy the requisite instrument.

The musical instruments circulating library was recently inaugurated when Mayor Pedro Rico handed the first applicant, a girl of 12, a violin which she was allowed to keep as a gift. There are other instruments in the library which will be played on only once a year.

One of these is the Segovia guitar given by the world's greatest virtuoso of Spain's national instrument. When Señor Espinos conceived the idea of forming the library, he sought the advice of Andres Segovia, whose genius has elevated the guitar to classical rank. Segovia, who was preparing for a concert, was so struck with the idea that he offered his own instrument, worth $300, as a gift with which to start the library.

Once a year the Segovia guitar will be taken out of its case at the concert given by borrowers and played by the student who has made the greatest progress during the year. This idea has been copied from the Academy of Music, where Sarasate's violin is reserved for the solemn occasion when the winner of the honor prize performs on it before an assembly of students.

Señor Espinos began his work for the youngsters and adult students of music when he was appointed director of the city's circulating libraries in 1919. He started a library of musical scores in 1922. This now contains no fewer than 12,000 works and has become so popular that to supplement it with a library of instruments became an obvious necessity. Señor Espinos believes in music as a cure for many ills, especially political and social ones. When the people learn to appreciate the beauties of Beethoven and Mozart, they will be able to govern themselves, he firmly believes. His motto is that of Don Quixote: *"Donde hay musica no puede haber cosa mala"*—"Where there is music, there can be no evil."

Rico, Madrid

JAPANESE YOON-KIN IN LENDING LIBRARY OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

After canvassing for donations a short while, Don Victor soon had a fine array of 150 instruments. The Academy of Fine Arts led the way, followed by the National Music Board and the Conservatoire. The "professors" of the popular Madrid Symphony and Philharmonic Orchestras, remembering their own early struggles, were particularly generous.

The collection comprises string instruments, including those for chamber music and the more popular guitar, mandolin, bandores, lute and others.

A museum of old and quaint instruments is attached to the library. Prince Alfonso de Borbon de Braganza, cousin of the former King, gave part of the eighteenth century collection by the last King of the Sicilies bequeathed to his father, Prince Sebastian Gabriel. The gift included a rare "harmonina" standing about two feet high. It has only one pedal and was used by the Queen of the Sicilies. Since the bellows take up most of space, the mechanism of this tiny organ is extraordinarily delicate. In spite of its age, it has a very sweet tone. A pair of fine cymbals used in the King of Sicilies' orchestra is among the treasures.

From the same source comes a valuable Japanese yoon-kin, a kind of guitar with a pair of double strings and a metal lamina which vibrates to the note and is stretched across the inside of the sound box in the same direction as the strings. The sound box is shallower than that of the guitar but has a greater diameter. It is made of planed, unvarnished wood. Señorita Argentina, the famous dancer, recently stated that when in Japan she noticed the great similarity between *flamenco* singing and popular guitar playing with certain folklore music in the Far East.

A seventeenth century *viola de amor*—love viola—is another of the museum's treasured curiosities. Its exact age is not known but when recently cleaned a musty parchment with the words "Repaired by Guallar, Saragossa, 1698" was discovered inside the sound box. It has 14 strings in all, seven over the arch for the bow, and seven passing under the arch for strumming. The head of the instrument is beautifully carved and represents that of a muse. Of the upper strings, three are of wire and four of gut, and the lower strings are all of wire. This instrument was the kind used in Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" and in Massenet's "Jongleur de Notre Dame."

The Conde de Torrijos, Spanish Minister in Belgrade, sent a Yugoslav guzla, a one-stringed instrument of the mandolin type, fashioned from a single block of laurel wood. It is of a popular type and used to accompany Yugoslav dances. The face of the instrument is of parchment, the bow of horsehair, with a laurel wood stick fashioned like a serpent, the peg holding the string being in the shape of a man, and the head that of a bird. The whole of the surface is covered with the most delicate hand carving. There is an inscription which says, "The branch of laurel from which this guzla is made will always sing the glories of my country." Busts of six composers of popular Yugoslav music also appear.

The Asturian gaita, or bagpipe, is among the other more modern instruments in the museum. It was given with drum and tambourine to the former Prince of Asturias, son and heir to Don Alfonso, by the Principality as popular instruments used at *romerias*, or religious festivals. Together with a ukulele, made in America, all these objects were taken out of the Royal Palace by the Crown Patrimony when the royal family departed, and handed over to the museum.

A traveling organ which can be folded up and packed into a box was recently acquired for the museum by Señor Espinos. This rare specimen was used by the great soprano Ophelia Nieto for her rehearsals during journeys by train. It was made in New York.

There are two examples of a primitive two-stringed instrument of Spanish Morocco, handmade of rough wood by Moorish craftsmen. It is known as the guembri and is covered with goat skin. The guembri gives a similar tone to the Japanese ramanagoon, a two-stringed instrument with a small square sound box. The museum possesses a fine eighteenth century specimen in lacquer.

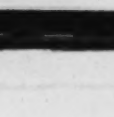
Curiously contrasting with other instruments of musical expression may be seen a Negro timbrel and a Turkish pole of bells. The timbrel is used in the Cameroon at native dances and consists in a collection of hollow nut shells attached by vegetable fiber to a ring and a hand grip.

4 Servings per Package

5¢ per Package

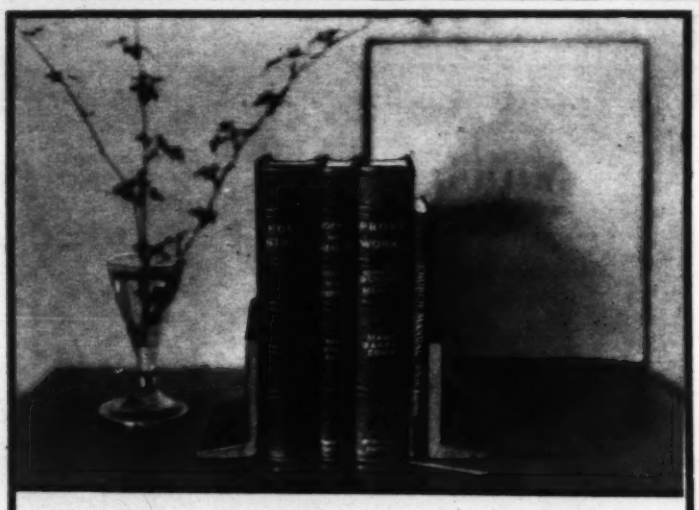
FINE FOR CHILDREN

Kre-mel is wholesome, rich in Dextrose and appeals to all appetites. At your grocers.



Egret A PERSONAL DEODORANT CREAM for MEN and WOMEN

Stops Odors—Protects Clothes
No Irritation—Harmless—Vanishing
50c a Jar—Prepaid U. S. A. and Canada
Send $1.00 for Family Supply for Summer
Egret Products Co. 1165 W. Sixth St. Cleveland, O.



Prose Works and The Church Manual

By MARY BAKER EDDY

Now Published in Blue and Brown Morocco

The publication of these books in blue and brown makes it possible to have Mrs. Eddy's writings other than her poetical works in black, blue or brown morocco bindings, corresponding to the pocket editions of Science and Health as now published.

PROSE WORKS, in black, blue or brown morocco	$14.00
Thumb indexed	$15.00
CHURCH MANUAL, in black, blue or brown morocco	$2.00
SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, in black, blue or the brown of the Progress Edition	$5.00

On sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms or may be ordered directly of

HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent

One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BIBLES

bound to correspond with pocket editions of

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

Quarterly

The Christian Science Quarterly contains citations from the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches.

Available in English and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian and Swedish with English alternate pages.

RATES:
One year, $1.00
Single Copy 25c

The authorized King James Version of the Bible is bound in sizes and colors to correspond with the pocket editions of Science and Health size 6½ x 4½ x 1 inches.

Morocco binding (plain or self-pronouncing pages) Black . . $5.00 Blue . . . $6.00 Brown . $6.00

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms, or send remittances direct to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PYROIL
SIMPLY ADD TO GAS AND OIL

INCREASES MILEAGE

Pyroil is not a substitute for regular oil and greases but is a concentrated heat-, wear-, and friction-reducing product. Added to oil, grease and fuel by the ounce it makes metal self-lubricating by creating surfaces that function and protect even in the event of interruption with, or complete failure of, the oil supply. It saves so much in power costs and repairs thru friction reduction and supreme lubrication, that its use actually costs nothing.

FREE—Trial Test offer and amazing facts. Send Post Card. Mention the Monitor. Mfr'd and guar'd by Pyroil Co., W. V. Kidder, Pres., 410 LaFollette Ave., La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Genuine Pyroil is Patented U. S. and Canada. In factory-sealed cans, only, bearing signature below

Pres.

..Queen Mary

(Continued from Page 3)

out of a newspaper of the Prince of Wales which old Emily, the scrubber, had hung up in her room.

"That's my boy!" said Emily, not knowing to whom she was talking.

"And it's my boy!" replied the Queen. Afterward, Her Majesty sent to Emily a framed photograph of the Prince.

The Queen's practical character is revealed by her treasures. She had the brass harness bosses bearing the arms of England and Hesse, which originally belonged to the harness of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Her Majesty's grandparents, put on a steel fender as decoration.

A great many of her mother's belongings are among the Queen's treasures—her tortoise-shell work case, her bodkin case and the baby's rattle of coral hung with little gold bells which came originally from the Princess Royal, eldest daughter of George III.

The Queen especially loves miniature things, and has a unique collection of them. One can picture Her Majesty showing her little granddaughters the Japanese lacquer toy suite of furniture for the "Girls' Festival." It is about 80 years old, and includes a covered-in ricksha. Catalogued among the Queen's treasures is the portrait of Princess Elizabeth with her dog, which was painted by Edmond Brock at the command of Her Majesty, when her little granddaughter was 5 years old.

The Queen has three storerooms set apart for presents, and the large number of articles which Her Majesty bought at the British Industries Fair were put at once into pigeonholes marked with the names of those who will receive them next Christmas.

By her presents of miniatures

Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum

DOLL'S HOUSE PRESENTED TO THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM BY QUEEN MARY

to her friends, Her Majesty has set a fashion in miniatures. Artists are very grateful for her appreciation of every kind of art. Her Majesty's love of flower pictures is evident at the Palace. In the Music Room, where the Queen always has tea, she is surrounded with them on green walls, between columns of lapis lazuli seagliola.

Her Majesty likes to have everything in its right place. The Eltham mantelpieces, which came from Eltham Palace, for 300 years a royal residence, are set in Queen Mary's Chinese Chippendale room, where their pine carving in the Chinese rococo taste of about 1760, is in the true atmosphere. Carved heads on either side of the fireplace appear to be holding up the mantelpiece, and figures elaborately carved are seated at both ends. A picture of a Chinese scene in a carved frame hangs above. It is difficult to know how to get out of this room, for the Chinese wallpaper covers the doors, in correct Chinese fashion.

..Camps

(Continued from Page 9)

on the peninsula of Mols, in Jutland. The subjects in this camp are botany, zoölogy, gymnastics, games and swimming.

In Sweden the success of the summer camp has led to a continuation school through the winter months.

In Canada the school camp is developing along the lines of long trips into the forest by canoe and trail. Youngsters travel under the guidance and protection of hardy woodsmen into the depths of little-known territory.

Near the old Hungarian-Roumanian frontier in the high Carpathians lies a summer camp which promises to make a large contribution toward the development of youth in Roumania.

Camp Vaumarcus in Switzerland was organized for older boys between the ages of 16 and 19 by the World's Committee of the Y. M. C. A. It was the first of a series of such international camps. In the words of an observer, the closing of this camp for the season was an inspiration that will linger long in the hearts of the youths of many nations. He said: "The last camp fire, held on a Sunday night in the heart of the forest, marked the conclusion of a period of international fellowship which had been a new experience to practically every participant. It had been marred by no unpleasant incident, and the one thought uppermost in every mind was—how can this fellowship be preserved, extended and deepened?

"It was in this harmonious atmosphere that the Fire of Friendship was lighted. It was a memorable moment when, carrying the flags of their respective countries, the representatives of eighteen nationalities came to the center and made their contribution to the Fire of Friendship and, while standing there, were reminded that the special privileges they enjoyed were desired by and should be shared by others.

"Each individual camper then came forward and producing a stick upon which had been carved the initials of the nations lit it at the fire, thus symbolizing his desire, in harmony with Christian loyalties, to pass on to others that spirit of friendship they had so happily experienced.

"With simple prayer and praise, Camp Vaumarcus was declared 'closed.' The participants passed through the dark trees back to their huts, each one pondering on the message of 'peace on earth, good will toward men.'"

..Ships

(Continued from Page 2)

plates at a much greater angle, thus forming an arc of a circle. Arc-form is being investigated by shipbuilders in many countries. The inventor claims that it is quite possible for a 1000-foot liner to be built on this principle, which will be capable of a speed of 35 knots on an economic fuel consumption.

Another feature which is affecting ship construction is electric welding of plates. This eliminates rivets together with a certain amount of overlapping which results in a considerable saving of weight. Aluminum alloy is being used in building small craft. It is proving satisfactory in many ways. Being extremely light and less liable to corrosion, it saves on upkeep costs.

Speed, and still more speed, is the cry. But there is a limit to the speed at which a vessel can be propelled through the water. Flying or traveling in a high-speed car has only atmospheric resistance to meet, but the ship has the density of the sea to battle with as well. High speed at sea, even 40 knots (which is equivalent to 46½ miles an hour), is hardly enjoyable for any length of time. Anything much above this would necessitate promenade decks and open spaces being closed in.

But there is the challenge of the Blue Riband of the Atlantic. It is probable, therefore, that for the sake of prestige some form of freak liner will be launched in the near future. Designed on a combination of streamline and other scientific forms, she will be devoid of masts and funnels, and other superstructure, with the exception of a low streamline conning bridge. In some respects she will resemble a huge whale.

Speed is costly, and it is hardly feasible that any shipping company will be prepared to keep a number of such vessels in commission for the benefit of the few who desire this form of travel. The ocean liner will never be able to compete with the air liner. As surely as the sailing ship had to give way to the steamship, so will the steamship have to give way to the airplane. It is safe to assert, however, that there will always be a demand for comfortable and reasonably fast ocean travel, but for the business man to whom time is the vital question, the airplane seems to offer the solution.

Suppose You Had To Replace Them?

Should your household effects be damaged or destroyed by Fire, Windstorm or other hazard, could you replace them without financial loss? The answer to this is a value-fixing inventory—then adequate insurance protection in the Northern Assurance Company, Ltd.

Founded 98 years ago, the Northern has attained an enviable record for reliable service and prompt and equitable loss adjustments.

There is a Northern Policy of Insurance for every property hazard. Also Automobile Insurance of every form. The Northern Agent in your city (name on request) stands ready to serve you.

Insist that your Insurance be placed with the Northern Assurance Company, Ltd.

This Inventory Book Is Yours

FREE

We shall gladly send you a copy of this 24-page Inventory if you will write for it.

NORTHERN

Assurance Co. Ltd.

90 John St., New York
175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
66 Sansome St. San Francisco

PERSPIRE?

88 out of 100 women prefer

EVER-DRY

once they try it

Just try EVER-DRY once. Tests show that 88 out of 100 women who do, never go back to other methods of checking under-arm perspiration. Why? Because EVER-DRY is the *quality* non-perspirant. We guarantee money back if you do not like it *better* than any other perspiration preventive you have ever used!

Pure, colorless and delicately fragrant, EVER-DRY acts instantly, any time—day or night. Every bottle bears Good Housekeeping's seal. At your dealer's—or send 50¢ (or $1 for large economy size) to EVER-DRY, 2113 San Pedro St., Los Angeles. We pay postage.

Note Exclusive Applicator

HUGUENOT

A vacation paradise for boys. Endowed by Y. M. C. A. Cost $250,000. Near N. Y.; 900 acres; 100 buildings; private woodlands, lakes, all outdoor sports; craft training, excellent care; competent character-building leadership. $14 weekly. Est. 27 years. Ask for 24-page illustrated catalog. A. J. S. Martin, Suite 9158, 420 Lexington Av., N.Y.

"My WIFE is Certainly Pleased Since I Use

LUCKY TIGER MAGIC SHAMPOO"

"SHE has long since told me not to use ordinary soap for shampooing and I find she is right." Lucky Tiger Magic Shampoo is made from a highly refined vegetable oil which always leaves the hair immaculately clean, soft and radiant.

If your druggist does not have it in stock send us his name and your own name and address with five 3c stamps to pay packing and postage and we will send you a regular 35c bottle, limited one to a person.

LUCKY TIGER MFG. CO., Kansas City, Missouri

a full flow of rust-free water from pipes of copper or brass

THOUSANDS of installations attest the many years of expense-free service which rustless Anaconda Brass Pipe assures.

A new type of plumbing installation...Anaconda Copper Tubes and Fittings . . . now greatly reduces the cost of rustless piping. These tubes, because they do not require threading, are made considerably lighter in weight than standard size pipe—and their cost is correspondingly less per foot. Your architect or plumbing contractor will tell you what kind of rust-proof pipe to use. Whether brass pipe or copper tubes, be sure the name ANACONDA is stamped in every length.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
General Offices: Waterbury, Connecticut
Offices and Agencies in Principal Cities

ANACONDA COPPER & BRASS

Building Revival Widespread

A noticeable revival of building in many countries has increased production and consumption of paint and varnish products throughout the world, according to a report this week by Mr. C. C. Concannon, chief of the Chemical Division of the United States Department of Commerce.

The outlook, Mr. Concannon reports, is "more encouraging than it has been for years," as new construction, long-neglected repairs and painting projects go forward in many cases with government aid.

"Reports from Germany indicate that increased building activity and extensive house repairs, encouraged by the work-procuring program of the Nazi Government, have aided considerably in stimulating domestic paint and varnish business since the beginning of 1934," Mr. Concannon says, "and that continued improvement is anticipated.

"Substantial increases in exports of paint products from the United Kingdom during the first five months of this year indicate increased activity among paint and varnish manufacturers in that country.

"Sales of paint products have maintained a favorable level in Cuba. In Australia, an important market for American turpentine, the paint and varnish industry is reported to be expanding, due to construction activity and a growing export demand."

The exports of American paint products also reflect a growing demand for them throughout the world, Mr. Concannon points out. During the first quarter of this year, the overseas shipments of such products were valued at $2,872,800 compared with $2,257,000 for the corresponding period of 1933, an increase of $615,800 or approximately 27 per cent. American paints, varnishes and lacquers are known in every civilized country, according to Mr. Concannon.

International TRADE DIRECTORY

Automobiles

TERRAPLANE SIX and HUDSON EIGHT
For Information Regarding Dealer Opportunities Write
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.

Confectionery

FOX'S 'Glacier' Mints
"The finest Peppermint in the World"
Obtainable in All Countries
Fox's Glacier Mints Ltd., Leicester, England

Fabrics

WARNER FURNISHING FABRICS
WARNER & SONS, Ltd.
10 Newgate Street, London, E. C. 1, England

Food Products

CARR'S TABLE WATER BISCUITS
The Perfect Biscuit to Eat with Cheese
Made only by CARR'S of Carlisle, England
Julius Wile Sons & Co. Inc.
10 Hubert Street, New York
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco
Holloway & Watney,
23 Rue des Petits Hotels, Paris

KNOX GELATINE
A plain, pure gelatine. Available in household size and also in 1-lb packages for institutional use. Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co., Johnstown, N. Y., U. S. A.

Cocomalt
A Delicious Chocolate Flavor Food Drink obtainable in 53 countries throughout the world.
Food retailers, write us for information as to wholesaler or jobber.
R. B. DAVIS COMPANY
HOBOKEN, N. J.
U. S. A.

Household Products

Wright's Silver Cream
A superior cleansing cream for silver, enamel, marble, chromium, porcelain, pewter, glassware, etc. For complete information distributors and dealers are invited to address:
J. A. Wright & Co., Inc.
KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, U. S. A.

Those who are in touch with business developments at home or abroad will find much to interest them in the advertisements on this page.

WORLD CONTACTS are gained through advertising in this International Trade Directory. Manufacturers, exporters, importers, buying and selling agents contact a world-wide audience in 11,000 cities in 120 countries.

Are you selling something? The International Trade Directory offers a valuable service in making domestic or foreign contacts with merchants, bankers and others.

Are you a buyer? The International Trade Directory brings you in contact with desirable sources of marketable merchandise and with reliable services for properly transporting, and facilitating the movement of, merchandise.

Are you seeking market information? The Monitor's widespread organization may be able to render assistance in securing information regarding goods, markets, trade conditions, etc. Inquiries about this service may be made when an order for advertising is placed.

MONITOR ADVERTISING OFFICES IN U. S. A.

Boston, One, Norway Street
New York, 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
St. Louis, 1975 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City, 405 Nat. Fidelity Life Bldg.
Miami, 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Seattle, 824 Skinner Bldg.
Los Angeles, 210 West 7th Street
San Francisco, 625 Market Street

MONITOR ADVERTISING OFFICES IN EUROPE

London, 1 and 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2
Paris, 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Florence, Via Magenta 11
Berlin, Unter den Linden 59a
Geneva, 16 Rue du Mont Blanc

Household Products (Cont.)

Quality Paints
For Every Purpose
Sherwin-Williams Paints, Varnishes, Stains, Lacquers, Enamels, Dyes, Chemicals, Colors, Lead Products, Intermediates, Insecticides, Coal Tar Products, Wood Preservatives, Soaps, Cleaners, Waxes, Polishes, for every surface. "A special finish for every surface." All inquiries should be directed to
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Export Department
BROWN STREET and LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A.

Petroleum Products

Gilmore Oil Company
Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.
Refiners and Marketers of Red Lion Gasoline, Lion Head Motor Oil and Gilmore Lubricants for California, Oregon and Washington

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
★
Maker of
Amoco-Gas
Orange
American Gas
Amoco Motor Oils
★
from
Maine to Florida
Write or Phone Nearest Branch

Steamship Lines

Complete Transatlantic Passenger and Freight Service to and from Europe
CUNARD LINE
25 Broadway New York City

Tooth Paste

PEPSODENT TOOTH PASTE
has been especially developed to clean and polish teeth to a sparkling brilliance with absolute safety.
THE PEPSODENT CO.
CHICAGO LONDON
TORONTO MELBOURNE

Wearing Apparel

THE BURBERRY
"The World's Best Waterproof"
BURBERRYS LTD.
Golden Square, London, England

It will be greatly appreciated if those responding to advertisements in this group will make particular mention of the International Trade Directory and The Christian Science Monitor.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Peepholes . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Your recent article "Peepholes in the World's Future" (June 6) with its insistence on a translation of the whole world's desire for peace into a reality through positive methods voices a timely appeal for overcoming the forces of destruction by intelligent constructive action.

The persistence of the *war-mind* scandal throughout the world may be chiefly credited to a lack of such approach to the problem. Fundamentally it may be regarded as the natural fruit of an aggressive, unrestrained and greedy nationalism which color-blinds the moral sense of even many of our Christian leaders. While true patriotism and just nationalism find their strongest support in the teachings of Christianity, it is vital to remember that the principles of Christian brotherhood must at all times prevail over and control the nationalistic ideals.

Should world leaders constantly strive for peace as something essentially good and necessary for prosperity and happiness a spirit of friendly coöperation would soon dispel all somber, menacing war clouds pregnant with nationalistic suicide and world disaster.

A frontal attack on the war spirit and its institutions such as you suggest and the substitution therefor of the positive world-pervading ideals of Christian peace, supported by an informed mass spirit and guided by intelligent, aggressive, self-sacrificing leaders who will dare for peace all that others in the past have dared for war—that alone will insure the triumph of Christian brotherhood of justice and charity over the organized forces of barbarism driving ruthlessly toward deliberate and systematized mass murder—"the bigger and better war" which many world leaders so glibly discuss.

THE REV. DONALD A. MACLEAN,
Associate Professor of Social Ethics, Catholic University of America. Washington, D. C.

The Battleship . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article in your issue of May 2 entitled "The Battleship, Builder of Big Bills" by Mr. Peter Savary, is one of the finest commentaries on the harmful effect of competitive armaments I have read for some time.

I was especially interested in Mr. Savary's skillful way of dealing with the question of the displaced worker in a change-over on a large scale from the manufacture of armaments to that of peace products, and in particular in his saying that it has been left to the great firm of Friedr. Krupp, Essen, Germany, to give us "the standard example" for such a change.

For a number of years I have been personally connected with the English branch of one of Krupp's works here in London as translator and interpreter, and I can fully corroborate all that Mr. Savary says in connection with this change-over. It was only a few weeks ago that the London Morning Post printed a letter of mine under the caption of "Krupp's Activities Today" in which I corrected the mistake made by them in a report from one of their correspondents wherein Krupp's were wrongly called "the leading armament manufacturers of Germany."

It is a rather interesting coincidence that at that time I was in almost daily contact with a gentleman from Messrs. Krupp who was over here in London on a prolonged business visit, and with whom I often discussed the economic problem and how it affected Germany. In the course of one of these talks I ventured the remark that Krupp's might welcome the chance of a return to the making of armaments. His reply was a vigorous denial, and the reasons given were most enlightening. "This is one of the greatest mistakes people keep on making," he said. "We do not want to go back to armament, for the manufacture of peace products is far more profitable to us. Apart from the wide range of our manufacture of machinery and the great variety of constructive articles made we are famous all over the world for our steel, and large manufacturing concerns hold licenses from us in every industrial country of the globe for certain processes in the manufacture of this steel. We want peace! If our country should go to war with another country where our firm has large interests we should at the very outset lose every penny from the royalties now accruing to us from that source. An armament manufacturer has always to reckon with heavy risks, for, suppose he supplies a warring country with armament, and this country loses the war, then he is always faced with the probability of losing tremendously himself. So, you see, we are far better off now and we do not want to take a retrograde step!"

Thus we see that Krupp's have indeed set a fine example and that they have proved the wisdom of their policy to such an extent that there is no excuse left for those who fear that a change-over to peace products will displace the armament worker and create more unemployment. "In this connection," Mr. Savary says, "it is interesting to note that Krupp's staff has been built up to 66,500 in January, 1930," and I am in a position to state that, although this figure had been reduced again owing to the slump, Krupp's have just recently taken on several thousand fresh hands in nearly every one of their departments.

RUDOLPH O. GERCKE.
London, Eng.

Today's Contributors

B. LAVIS is a member of the Society for Nautical Research, and a writer on maritime subjects.

PEGGY SCOTT continues her series of close-up sketches of members of the Royal Family.

TULLY NETTLETON is a member of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, and an editorial writer.

HOWARD P. JONES is secretary of the National Municipal League, New York, and editor of the National Municipal Review. The Oberlaender Trust of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation is sending Mr. Jones to Germany this summer to study state and local government under the Hitler régime.

JAMES T. SHOTWELL is director of the division of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He has made a long and careful study of the problem of revising the League of Nations Covenant.

WILLIS H. PARKER is a writer of magazine articles on business subjects. He has contributed to more than 100 trade journals of national circulation.

HARRY C. KENNEY has for 10 years been in close touch with leading camp owners and directors.

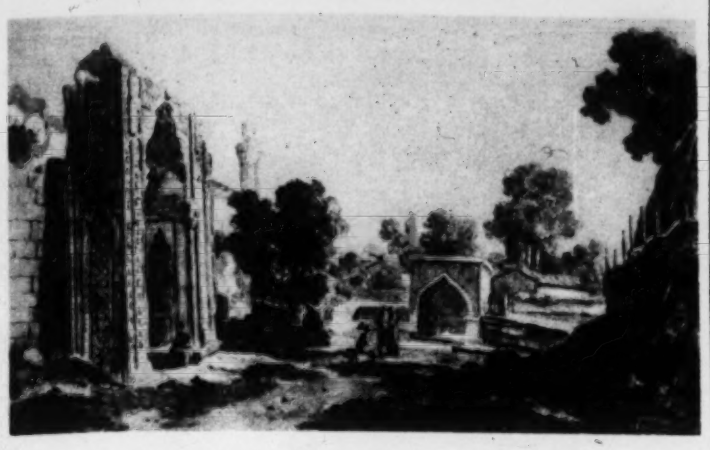
R. A. CALVERT represents several British and American newspapers in Madrid.

GENIA MILORADOVICH writes of the Crimean "paradise" from intimate first-hand knowledge. She was among those rescued by the British warship Iron Duke in the Black Sea in 1920, and now lives in the United States.

South Africa Buying

Improved economic conditions in South Africa have been reflected in increased imports of cotton piece goods, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce from Mr. E. B. Lawson, Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg.

Russia's Little Paradise



SCENE IN OLD CRIMEA FROM AN EARLY PRINT

By Genia Miloradovich

FRANCE HAS ITS Côte d'Azur, Italy has its Lido and Riviera, but Russia, land of toil where play and pleasure are just returning, has its Russkaya Raiy, in the Crimea, which in comparison with the country's general grim climate has earned it the title of "Paradise."

It is a strip of land twisted into horseshoe shape, topped by mountains, fringed by the Black Sea, that reaches from the Gate of Baidar, five miles from Sebastopol, for about 90 miles along the southeast coast of the Crimea. It is a land of cypress and myrtle, of orange and lemon whose fruit does not ripen but scents the air, of tamarisk and mimosa, of vineyards and orchards; of granite villas, marble palaces, Genoese fortresses, Venetian watchtowers, bungalows of thick timber and Tartar cabins, all from early May to late December a luxuriant smother of roses.

Those great villas and palaces, once the summer homes of the Russian nobility, now house Soviet proletarians who have earned or needed a vacation from their work in loyal devotion to the state. The studied drabness of the new visitors stands in sharp contrast with the old days of regal carriages, brilliant uniforms with jeweled medals aflash in the sunlight and the sparkling game of court intrigue played by suave courtiers. This is the new Russia, a new seaside resort dressed in the garb of one with centuries of tradition—a new "paradise" for a new people.

The natives of Paradise are Tartars—not fierce warriors, with high cheek bones, squint eyes and squat noses, but good-looking, peaceful husbandmen and shepherds who cultivate their vines, fig trees, maize and tobacco fields and feed their flocks on the high table lands. The minarets of their mosques pierce the tangle of foliage like a finger lifted toward Allah, and their *sakli* of timber or rubble cling to the mountain side.

The oppressed and long-suffering Russian peasant is not in the picture. He stayed at home beyond the isthmus, but the Labor Commission induced him to send batches of his sons and daughters to do the work of Paradise. The Tartars are too proud and independent to serve the *Ghiaour* (the foreigner).

The history of the peninsula reaches back into legend. Ulysses outwitted the Cyclops on these rocky shores, and Iphigenia met her long-lost brother. Scythian horsemen scoured the plains north of the mountain range. Goth and Hun, Greek and Korayim alternately fought each other and made alliances, and in the thirteenth century Nogai the Tartar, grandnephew of Genghis Khan, lord of the world, set up here a kingdom for himself and called it Krym-Tartary.

Genoese merchant princes wrested concessions from the Tartar Khans, and along the coast still stand the watchtowers where their mercenaries kept a sharp lookout for pirate sails.

They traded in porphyry, limestone, salt and a soap made from clay that lathers in sea water and makes hair and skin soft as velvet—in olives, figs and wines; in spices, attar of roses, rugs, tooled leather, gorgeous silks and fine linen, purple dye; in amber and precious stones, and in fine-wrought daggers made by Tartar craftsmen in the Khan's city of Baktcheseral.

The Venetians came here, too, but the Genoese drove them out—"Go back to your Adriatic! The Black Sea is ours!"; then in their turn the Genoese were swept aside when Mahomet the Conqueror seized Constantinople and proclaimed a Holy War against the Unbeliever.

Mangout Kali, the rock city, to this day shows scars from the last desperate stand of the Genoese. The few men who survived and all the women and children were dragged to the block in the slave market of Constantinople. Their beautiful city of Kaffa, nicknamed "Ghiaour's Folly" by the Tartars, was destroyed.

The Russian conquest of the peninsula, attempted spasmodically for centuries, was achieved by Potemkin, favorite of Catherine II.

For a time it was the accepted thing for the Russian gentry to restore Venetian, Genoese and Tartar palaces and villas or to build themselves new ones in the Doric style then in fashion. The despoiled Tartar withdrew to the hills and there clung to the last vestige of his independence.

But the fashion passed as all fashions do, and under Nicholas I aristocratic democrats and lordly lovers of freedom were sent down to Paradise if their family influence was strong enough to save them from Siberia. Here is the house where Alexander Pushkin, poet and reluctant gentleman of the chamber of His Imperial Majesty, passed a happy year of exile from the court.

During the troublous years of 1904-07, Paradise was a refuge for hunted revolutionaries from the north. They hid in the rock cities and the mountain caves and there set up printing presses for fiery pamphlets which roused the mutinous spirit of the Black Sea fleet.

And what of Paradise now? It still exists but is no longer so polished-clean, so guarded and so exclusive. Royalty and grand dukes have passed or have sold their empty titles to rich men's daughters and business enterprises; the surviving *Udaletsi*, like Adam after the fall, earn their bread in the sweat of their brow and, citizens of the Autonomous Socialistic Soviet Republic of the Crimea, the older Tartars still keep to their hills, disdainful of the *Ghiaour*, while their sons and daughters learn to read and write Russian at Soviet schools instead of spelling out the Koran at the feet of a green-turbaned mullah.

Once royal palaces and aristocratic villas are now schools, children's homes, hospitals and rest homes for weary Soviet workers.

The heroine of the Soviet novel "Drunken Sun" is sent to one of these homes and writes to a friend in Moscow: "I could almost die of joy here. . . . It is so beautiful. . . . I would never go away if I could help it. . . . And the sea? It is alive. . . . It is like the sky fallen to earth. . . . The stars burn in it and the clouds float through it. . . . It is impossible to describe the sea. . . . Can you describe the revolution?"

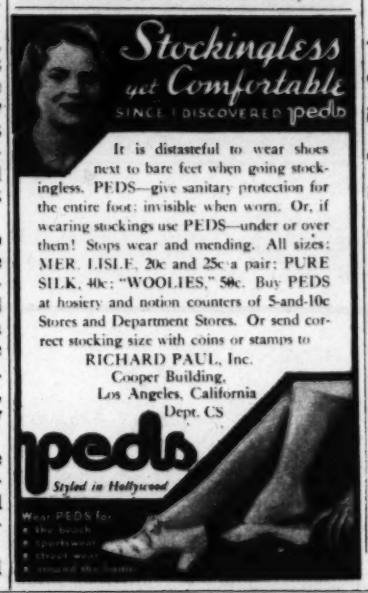
No one can, adequately, but for some of those who lived through its rage it appears as a tidal wave that swamped the Russian gentry's Paradise.

B.V.D.

. . . Before the hot weather starts cracking down see the new B.V.D.'s in Feather Mesh—one of the newest, coolest, airiest fabrics that ever hung icicles on a heat wave. In B.V.D. union suits, shorts, pullover shirts and pajamas!

SHIRTS AND SHORTS	59c
UNION SUITS	$1.25
PAJAMAS	$1.95

NEXT TO MYSELF I LIKE B.V.D. BEST


Stockingless yet Comfortable
SINCE I DISCOVERED peds
It is distasteful to wear shoes next to bare feet when going stockingless. PEDS—give sanitary protection for the entire foot: invisible when worn. Or, if wearing stockings use PEDS—under or over them! Stops wear and mending. All sizes: MERLISLE, 20c and 25c a pair: PURE SILK, 40c; "WOOLIES," 50c. Buy PEDS at hosiery and notion counters of 5-and-10c Stores and Department Stores. Or send correct stocking size with coins or stamps to
RICHARD PAUL, Inc.
Cooper Building,
Los Angeles, California
Dept. CS
peds
Styled in Hollywood
Wear PEDS for
• the beach
• sportswear
• street wear
• around the house

A class in Arts and Crafts making jewelry. Classes at The Principia are small, with an informal atmosphere conducive to free discussion. Furthermore, many opportunities are provided for friendly, helpful contacts between student and professor outside the classroom.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 — Saint Louis, Missouri — Co-educational

Senior College — Junior College — Upper School — Lower School

CASH FOR YOUR
OLD GOLD

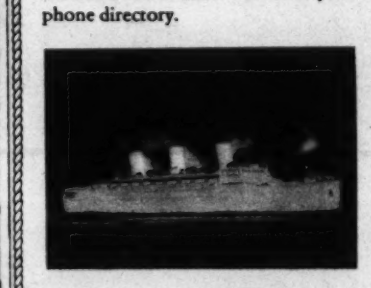
We pay you highest current price for old gold jewelry, watches, rings, mesh bags, bracelets, etc. Mail orders honestly handled. Appraisals free of charge. Merchandise returned or cash paid immediately.

BONDED
OLD GOLD BUYING OFFICE
80 William St., New York, N.Y.
U. S. GOV'T LICENSE NO. 69
(Entrance on Maiden Lane)

No other World Cruise Ship like this!

Feeling like a world cruise? Want to live *comfortably* as you go? And really *see* the world's interesting ports? Then choose the *Empress of Britain World Cruise.*

Go on the *ship of ships:* The *Empress of Britain* is twice the size of any other world cruise liner. You'll enjoy your own spacious apartment. 70% of them have private baths. All of them *airy*, with cool ventilation you'll like in tropic ports. You can play tennis or squash on full-size courts. Swim in the deck-pool, or the beautiful Olympian pool. Each lounge has been decorated by a world-famous artist. Dance in the evening, play bridge, see talkies. Enjoy delicious cuisine.



FROM NEW YORK JAN. 10

Go the route of routes. See 7 Mediterranean ports in their brilliant season... India in comfortable weather. Cambodia and Angkor... Siam. Bali, the island paradise. China... Japan. With days, not just hours, to really *see* these fascinating places, because the fast *Empress of Britain* takes less time en route. 32 famous ports. 130 days.

Fares from $2150. Apartment with bath, from $3800. Both include standard shore programme. Details from YOUR OWN TRAVEL AGENT or any Canadian Pacific office... consult your phone directory.

Empress of Britain

WORLD CRUISE

Canadian Pacific

IT DARES TO BE DIFFERENT

A Newspaper That Prints the News Without Bias, Without Sensationalism

IT DARES TO BE DIFFERENT

I am glad to express my admiration for The Christian Science Monitor as an exemplar of the finest ethics and best ideals of the newspaper profession in America.—*Col. Frank Knox, Publisher, the Chicago Daily News.*

In vital, strenuous times, such as these, The Christian Science Monitor can be depended upon to report the significant news reliably, readably, discerningly. The Monitor is a newspaper without political or financial ties. Ignoring nothing important, it concerns itself pre-eminently with the constructive, the forward-looking, the hopeful, thereby developing a receptive attitude for the study of its advertising columns.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts

Branch Advertising Offices

NEW YORK, 500 Fifth Avenue
SAN FRANCISCO, 625 Market Street
LOS ANGELES, 210 West 7th Street
CHICAGO, 333 North Michigan Avenue
DETROIT, 3-101 General Motors Building
SEATTLE, 824 Skinner Building
London—Paris—Berlin—Florence—Geneva
ST. LOUIS, 1975 Railway Exchange Building
KANSAS CITY, 405 National Fidelity Life Building
MIAMI, 1229 Ingraham Building